

1:15

SHIMIZU, IWAO

1946

* SPOKESPERSON FOR PERUVIAN JAPANESE & RENUNCIANTS AT CRYSTAL CITY, TX,
ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP.

78/177

C

March 4, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
Block 3201-D,
Tule Lake Center,
Newell, California.

Dear Mr. Shimizu:

Under separate cover I forwarded to you today a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the San Francisco News announcing the fact that 247 additional persons confined in Tule Lake have been included as parties to the court cases in addition to 171 new names of persons at Bismarck and Santa Fe who have been added as parties in the equity proceedings.

I also forwarded to you a copy of a press release which has gone out over the wires of the country and which will appear in many newspapers. That press release is for the eyes of the committee and other renunciants but is not to be shown to officials or agents of the WRA.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cnw

April 30, 1946.

Mr. Iwao M. Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Mr. Shimizu:

Enclosed find a copy of the
Points and Authorities we have filed in opposi-
tion to the government's motion to strike.

I am sending several copies
to Mr. Harry Takeuchi so that those interested
may read them.

I shall send copies of our
Points and Authorities which relate to the suits
in equity tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

July 5, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
P.O. Box 788,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

The motions to strike the Fortas letter were argued before Judge St. Sure this morning and the matter has been submitted to him for decision. Mr. Cooley was allowed a day to file a supplemental memorandum of points and authorities on behalf of the respondents and I was allowed until Tuesday to file my points and authorities thereto. It is expected that within a reasonable period of time thereafter Judge St. Sure will make a ruling on the motions determining whether or not the Abe Fortas letter is to remain as a part of the pleading. If it does remain as a part of the pleading then the Government's position in my opinion will be considerably weakened and our position will be strengthened. If not, the Abe Fortas letter will nevertheless be presented to the court on motion for judgment on the pleading and for summary judgment.

Regardless of what ruling the court is to make on this motion I wish to inform you that it is my opinion that a good number of you will be released from detention in the near future even if not all of you are released at that time. I shall keep you informed of the developments in the case.

Very truly yours,

WMC:sw

July 10, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
P.O. Box 788,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Enclosed find copies of the additional points and authorities filed in opposition to the government's motion to strike in the cases. The motions have been submitted to the court following oral argument.

We now have to wait for Judge St. Sure to make his ruling on those motions. I believe the ruling will be made within a short period of time. If the ruling is in our favor the government's case will be considerably weakened, and if the motion is against us it cannot do us much harm.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Japanese Spokesman's Office
P. O. Box 788
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

July 11, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

On behalf of the committee members and group, I wish to express our profound gratitude for your continued efforts to help us in order that we might be released from detention and to restore our citizenship.

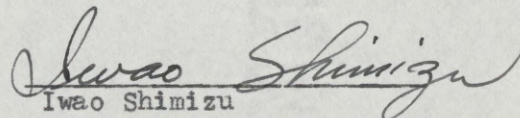
Your letter under the date of July 5, 1946, was most happiest news for us. Some people couldn't sleep last night, after reading the copy of your letter over and over again. I hope the judgment will be to our favor.

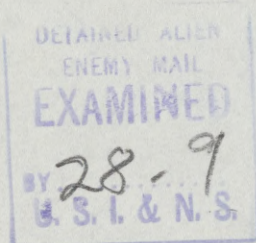
I also wish to take this opportunity to express our most sincere appreciation for all the kindness you have shown us.

Please extend our best regards to Mr. Theodore Tamba, Mr. Tex Nakamura and everyone of your staff.

Anticipating for your information of the developments of the case.

Very truly yours,


Iwao Shimizu
Spokesman for Japanese Group



July 16, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
P.O. Box 788,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

You have received copies of the Points and Authorities I filed in the cases following the oral arguments which were made on the motions to strike. Following the submission of the cases and the filing of those briefs the judge entered an order, on the same day that my brief was filed, striking the Fortas letter and other allegations contained in the complaints and petitions. The reason that was done, as was explained today, was to compel Mr. Cooley to sit down with me and to work out an "agreed statement of fact" on all of the factual questions involved so that the whole of the cases can be submitted to the judge upon such a statement without the necessity of any mass or individual trials or hearings being required either in habeas corpus or in equity.

This was a turn which was wholly unexpected by Mr. Cooley and by me, but the effect of it is to compel Mr. Cooley now to state just what facts he will stipulate to in connection with the cases on the subject both of governmental and private duress. Heretofore Mr. Cooley has avoided a precise statement as to the facts to which the government is willing to stipulate on the question of the actual duress, preferring to have the case determined on the constitutionality of the renunciation statute. I am not willing to have the case determined solely upon points of law because to do so would constitute a waiver of our right to have our cases decided on the factual issue of duress if the questions of law were decided against us. I do not see how we can enter into an agreed statement of facts unless the government is willing to concede that the recitals of the Fortas letter are true. If they do not so agree the following procedure is to be taken.

The court, in the habeas corpus suits, will pass solely on the question of law whether a renunciation did or did not convert a citizen into an alien enemy. In the event that the court determines as a matter of law that a renunciation did not convert a person into an alien enemy the detention issue will be resolved in our favor and every renunciant will be released. If it determines that it did convert a person into an alien enemy the factual issues of duress will have to be determined either by an appeal being taken to the higher court or by a hearing of hundreds of cases. Obviously,

neither the government nor the court desires to hear hundreds of cases.

If the government will not admit the facts of duress the equity cases probably will be handled as follows: the pleadings containing the Fortas letter may be submitted on questions of law plus questions of fact of which the court takes judicial cognizance plus any facts to which the government may stipulate aside from the recitals in the Fortas letter. Thereupon the court will be able to determine as a matter of law whether or not the renunciation statute is constitutional or not and whether or not the detention itself was a type of duress which would justify a cancellation of the renunciations.

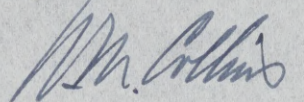
If the court finds that such facts to be insufficient to render a decision both on law and on the fact of duress the factual issue of duress which the government will not admit will be left open for determination perhaps at a later date. The court or the appellate court maybe of the opinion that the renunciations should be set aside without examining into the actual facts of duress or may conclude that the government cannot dispute the recitals of the Fortas letter and that the renunciations should be cancelled for this reason also.

The habeas corpus cases are to be set down again in court for argument solely on the question of detention and the equity suits will also be set down again for argument as above outlined. In this way it appears that the court will be able to determine all of the cases without resorting either to a mass trial or individual trials. There appears to be no other alternative unless the government will agree that the recitals of the Fortas letter are true.

Although this was an unexpected turn in the cases the government is in no better position than heretofore and our cases appear to be strengthened by reason of the simplification of procedure that now confronts us.

In the meantime, although the Attorney General has not agreed to release all of the renunciants pending a determination in court, it is my belief that a large number of you will shortly be released from detention. As the matter approaches closer to a submission of the cases to the court it is my opinion that the Attorney General will release nearly all of those who are interned. The government fears that the detention issue may be resolved in favor of the renunciants and that the renunciants will have a good opportunity to prevail on the citizenship issue.

Very truly yours,



WMC:cw

Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

July 26, 1946

Mr. Tex Nakamura
2006 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Nakamura:

We wish to thank you sincerely for your kind letter dated July 16, which explained the development of the motion to strike the Fortas letter to the minutest details.

With permission of Camp authority, we have translated your letter into Japanese and published in our Camp Newspaper to let each member know the contents.

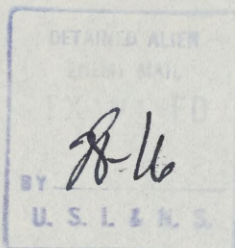
The day after we published in our Newspaper, we are in receipt of many inquiries about our releases, as you know how anxious they are to know the progress of the case, especially for the detention issue.

Even if the story is same, they never get tired of hearing again, since they have so much interest in the development of the case.

May we ask you for your continued efforts in securing a final decision in our favor. Again we thank you very kindly, we remain

Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu



Iwao Shimizu
p.O. Box 788
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

July 26, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
1721 Mills Tower
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Please be advised that following 4
persons were released from internment:

July 13, 1946

Okinaka Kazuo

July 15, 1946

Shinzaki, Yasuo

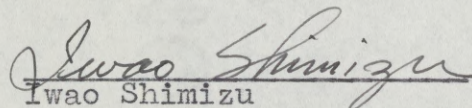
July 19, 1946

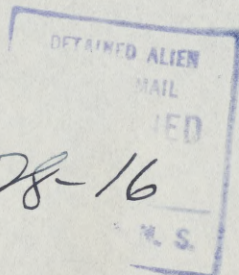
Yoshida, Hiroshi

July 23, 1946

Mr. & Mrs. Toshio Miyamoto

very truly,


Iwao Shimizu



Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
August 1, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter by the request of those who have recently reclassified as "I-A" by their respective local draft board.

Shortly after they received such classification cards, they have been informed by the local boards to appear before the said boards for the physical examination at the time stated. But the fact that our status is still "internees" does not allow us to report for the examination.

Mr. J. L. O'Rourke, Officer in Charge, advised us to write to Mr. Cooley about the present situation requesting for the temporary release in order to be able to go to the local boards to receive their physical examination.

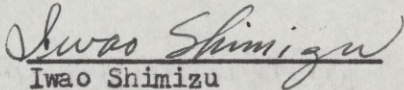
All of those who have been reclassified as I-A and have received notices for physical examinations are not only willing to be drafted in the U. S. Army, but also wishes to be allowed to volunteer.

I wish you will give us an advice in regard to this matter, and tell us what to do with this particularly important subject.

Attached are the names of those who have been notified to report for the physical examination.

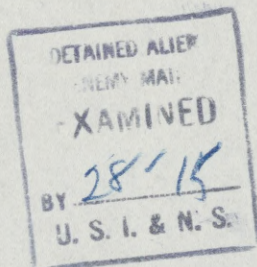
Waiting for your early reply, I remain,

Yours sincerely,


Iwao Shimizu

Names of those who have been notified to report for the physical examination are as follows:

Kazuto Matsuura	Q-51-1
Masaru Matsuura	Q-46-B-2
Masumi Kobayashi	Q-46-B-3
Eiichi Yoshiwara	Q-38-A-4
Akio Tabuchi	Q-66-B-1
Akira Nagaoka	Q-41-C-1
Akira Ralph Adachi	Q-44-C-3
Noboru Taguma	Q-40-C-3



Iwao Shimizu
D - 3 - B
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

August 7, 1946

Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

Your esteemed favor of August 5, at hand, and its contents carefully noted. Please accept our sincere thanks for your kind attention given our requests.

In the fourth paragraph of your letter, I have noticed the following lines.

Mr. Cooley informed you by telephone today (Aug. 5) that he will inquire whether Mr. Clark will approve releases from internment for induction purposes.

Now, the above information is of vital concern to those who have been reclassified 1-A and required to report for pre-induction physical examination. I would appreciate very much if you will kindly inform us any informations in connection with our draft as soon as you receive words from Mr. Cooley.

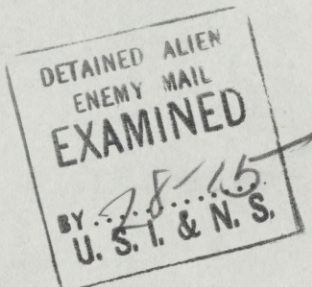
Please be informed the following five persons have been received orders for release in respective date:

August 7, 1946	Sugioka, Kazuma
"	Sugiyama, Nao
August 8, 1946	Ishii, William Takeo
	Murakami, Shigemi and family

Taking this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for all the services and courteous you have extended to us and with kindest regards, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu



Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
August 15, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush St.
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

As you probably know one hundred and nine Peruvian Japanese are scheduled to leave here on August 16 for Seabrook, and eight families of the Peruvian group who have their relatives in America will also go out from this camp to either Los Angeles, Calif. or Denver, Colorado. They are very grateful for your continued effort to help them to go out from this camp until they are allowed to go back to Peru.

Meanwhile, two renunciants, Mr. Tamotsu Kumasaki and Mr. Masaichi Ito, received their releases on August 14.

As Mr. Cooley's reply to various petitions for releases clearly indicates, we have no worry, at least it seems to be so at present, of being deported, and now we are prepared to stay here for another several months. The following is the excerpt from Mr. Cooley's letter.

"It is expected that several months will elapse before determination is reached in these cases. Meanwhile, it is not contemplated that any person under removal order will not be forcibly removed from the U. S."

We shall be very happy if you will inform us about the recent developments of our case.

Yours sincerely,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu

DETAINED ALIEN
ENEMY MAIL
EXAMINED
BY 28-15
U. S. I. & N. S.

August 17, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
P.O. Box 788,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

The next hearing in the test cases will be before
Judge St. Sure on September 9th.

If Mr. Cooley is able to respond to those pleadings
before that time it is possible that it may come on a
week earlier. As you were heretofore notified such
hearings are had only on Mondays. On September 9th the
federal courts are in session but the state courts are
on a holiday. September 2nd is a national holiday,
and consequently, the courts are not in session. I shall
inform you of the precise time these arguments are to be
had within a few days.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

August 17, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
P.O. Box 788,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Cockey informed me yesterday by telephone that Attorney General Tom Clark refuses to grant releases from Crystal City for induction or enlistment into the military forces. There is a possibility, however, that he may change his policy sometime in the future.

At the last session of Congress, which has adjourned, Title 8 U.S. Code, sec. 1001, was amended so as to restrict the right to become a naturalized citizen. As amended, the statute now provides that a person serving or who has served in the military forces is eligible to become a naturalized citizen only provided he served in the military forces prior to December 28, 1945, and provided he applies for such naturalization on or by December 31, 1946.

The right of a qualified person to become naturalized may be held not to be an absolute one. The government may contest such an application for a number of reasons and in such an event the decision of a court would have to be sought thereon. A naturalization examiner or a judge might raise questions of fact or law which could result in a denial of a petition for naturalization. For example, the question of law whether or not the statute enables a renunciant or former citizen to become naturalized has not as yet been determined by the courts.

There are renunciants in Crystal City and renunciants who have been relocated who are eligible to apply for naturalization upon the ground that they served in the military forces prior to December 28, 1945. As veterans they are eligible to naturalization if they apply for naturalization before December 31, 1946. The petition and forms required for naturalization may be obtained from officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Service in the military forces since Dec. 28, 1945, does not entitle a person to become naturalized under the existing law. There is a chance that at its next session Congress may make such persons eligible for citizenship but there is no present indication that it will do so. Congress, however, always has the power to enlarge or restrict the right to naturalization.

As the law now stands, if any of you should be accepted into the military service such service would not entitle you to naturalization unless you had a record of service before Dec. 28, 1945. I am informed that G.I. benefits will accrue to all persons who have a record of service prior to October, 1946.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals here has rendered its decision and opinion that renunciants may be inducted into the military service from a WRA camp and that they must obey the instructions of their local draft boards and comply with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Failure to obey the lawful instructions of the draft boards is made punishable as a crime.

Local draft boards in California have taken the view that they will classify as 1-A all renunciants who are eligible for induction under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. They are classifying them 1-A and ordering them to report for medical examinations. Draft boards outside California are doing likewise.

The Sixth Army headquarters in San Francisco, however, refuses the enlistment and induction of renunciants and will continue to refuse them until it receives a ruling from the Adjutant General or the War Department to accept them. In other words, it follows an administrative practice of rejecting or refusing to accept them until it is ordered to do otherwise by a higher military authority. Other Army headquarters, however, have accepted renunciants for service both as enlistees and inductees.

There is a possibility that a native-born citizen who renounces his citizenship but remains a resident of this country may be eligible for naturalization. However, this question has not yet been determined by the courts. Title 8 U.S. Code, sec. 703, restricts the right of naturalization to "white persons, persons of African nativity and descent, descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere, and Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent".

The contention can be made that persons of Japanese ancestry are descendants of "races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere". It may be argued that the words "races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere" include not only the Indian but other races as well. No one knows how many generations may be required to establish a "race". The court might take the view that one, two or three generations of native-born persons is sufficient to establish a "race" indigenous to the Western Hemisphere and, in particular, to the United States, regardless of the nationality of their remote ancestors.

I am not aware that such a contention has at any time been advanced or that any decision on such a point has been made. It is an arguable matter, however, and it might be that the Supreme Court might adopt the view that native born persons of second, third and additional generations would fall within the definition of a race indigenous to the United States. It may be that Congress, in enacting Sec. 703 intended to include within the phrase "races indigenous" races other than the Indian race or races and that it may include Nisei, Sansei, etc. It can also be argued that the remote ancestors of all Indians and Japanese were Mongolian and that, by reason thereof, native-born Japanese are of the same ancestral stock as Indians and hence are of a race indigenous to the Western Hemisphere.

The argument also can be made that native-born Japanese who are renunciants are "white persons" within the meaning of the statute, although it is a weak one. In addition, a case can be made out for a renunciant to claim a right to naturalization based not upon his ancestral origin but upon that of his former status which was that of "a former citizen of the United States".

The foregoing contentions and theories are of no immediate importance to you. However, in the event we should lose the citizenship issue, each renunciant can apply for naturalization and one test case could be taken through the courts for a final determination.

Very truly yours,

M. Collins.

WNC:ew

August 26, 1946.

Hon. Tom C. Clark,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I wish to thank you for consenting to liberate Peruvian Japanese from Crystal City on parole so that they may be occupied gainfully pending a determination of their re-admission to Peru by the Peruvian Government and the decision of our courts on the deportability of those who may be denied such admission.

Ever since they were lodged in your custody in the early part of this year you and officers under your supervision steadily have endeavored to have these unfortunates returned to Peru. Your efforts to rectify a sorry condition for which neither you nor your office was responsible has restored hope to these people and implanted in them a degree of faith in the fair dealing of our governmental institutions.

You are also to be commended for releasing the great majority of the alien Japanese who heretofore were held at Crystal City under authority of the Alien Enemy Act but were found by your office not to constitute a source of danger to us.

It is to be regretted that you did not receive the appointment to your present office earlier for I am convinced that had such been the case the majority of the persons detained because of their Japanese ancestry, all of whom must be deemed casualties of war, would have been released from detention sooner.

It is due to the fact that the legal conscience of our Government resides in you personally that the problems begotten by war and besetting our Japanese population and which are social rather than legal in nature appear to be

working out satisfactorily. Were you to release the native-born renunciants now remaining at Crystal City it is my firm belief that your discretion would be exercised wisely and justly and in accord with that conscience.

Very truly yours,

Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
August 27, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Sir:

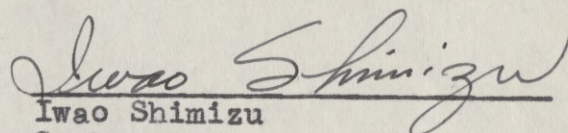
I have been asked by some of the renunciants to request your assistance in securing paroles from this camp in the same manner as those Peruvina Japanese. As time goes by--one year since the armistice was signed, and four and half years after the evacuation was ordered--all of us are becoming more and more peevish because of the abnormal conditions that exist in camp.

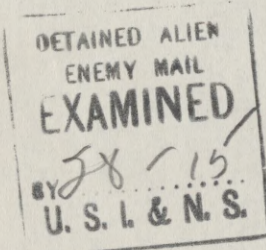
Although it is apparent that the case of the renunciants is entirely different from that of Peruvian Japanese, if this sort of monotonous and stale camp life should continue to be extended, we fear it will be detrement to the morale of the whole renunciants. We sincerely wish to get over with such an unpleasant conditions and be released from this camp in near future.

There are several people whose children are of school age, and they are hoping to send their children to school as early as possible. Moreover, there are many youths who are planning to attend colleges from coming cemester.

Please consider these conditions, and do whatever you are able to do in your power to secure us the parole. Waiting for your early reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,


Iwao Shimizu
Spokesman
Japanese Group



August 30, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-5-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Clark is familiar with the fact that the detention of renunciants at Crystal City deprives children who are of school age of educational benefits at the present time. A number of renunciants are persons who have not completed their schooling and this fact also is known to him. Nevertheless, Mr. Clark so far refuses to consent to a release or a parole of all of the renunciants pending the court determination of their rights.

Mr. Cooley of the Department of Justice informed me this morning that additional releases will be received at Crystal City. Mr. Clark will give consideration both to releases and to paroles but whether or not he will consent to a parole or release of all of the renunciants is a matter which rests in his discretion and his decision cannot be predicted with accuracy. In any event the cases are set for argument on September 9th before Judge St. Sure. Heretofore Mr. Clark has refused to grant a general release or parole pending a determination of the cases but there is a likelihood that he will release a number of them in advance of the court's decision even if he does not see fit to do so in all cases.

I am informed from day to day of the names of additional renunciants who are being inducted into the army as also of those whose enlistments in the army have been accepted. The Sixth Army Headquarters in San Francisco, however, continues to reject renunciants who apply for enlistment or who are ordered inducted by their draft boards. The Adjutant General and the War Department have not yet informed the Sixth Army Headquarters whether it should or should not accept renunciants in the military service. It is to be

regretted that Mr. Clark refuses to release renunciants at Crystal City who are desirous of entering the military service. It may be that he may change his mind on the subject but it is my opinion that for the time being he will refuse to release them for such purposes.

Mr. Clark has been informed on a great many occasions that the detention of renunciants not only works a hardship upon them and members of their families who are voluntarily interned and upon those who have been relocated but also that it is detrimental to their morale as well. He is also aware of the fact that detention under abnormal conditions may produce mental disturbances in a number of cases. Despite the arguments and pleas made on behalf of the renunciants and the publicity that has been obtained that has been favorable to them, the Attorney General apparently has not been convinced that the best policy for him to adopt would be to order a general release from detention.

It is my expectation, however, that the court will take all of those matters into consideration together with the legal matters involved and will order them released from detention. Everything that is possible to be done on behalf of obtaining releases of renunciants is being done. Consequently, I suggest that you and the committee members explain these matters to the renunciants so that they will keep in good spirits until we can obtain a court decision.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
September 5, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

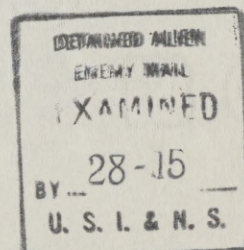
Receipt is acknowledged of your letters dated August 28 and August 30 at the same time. I thank you very much for the information and the advice you have kindly given us.

Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida who finished the registration on August 22 at the Local Draft Board in this city, has been waiting for the notice of release; he finally received it yesterday after your letter had arrived. It is surely my pleasure to inform you how gratefully he feels for your kind services. Since he was transferred to the Continent from Hawaii, he desires to return to his former residence, and is scheduled to leave here on or about September 30 to be on board the ship at San Francisco on October 4.

Enclosed please find a list (No.1) of Peruvians who have been granted officially to return to Peru. Some of them, however, have already been parolled to work on Seabrook Farms, while the others to the relatives living in Los Angeles, California. They will be allowed to return to their homes in Peru as soon as the arrangements are made in transportation facilities.

I am enclosing another list (No.2) of Peruvian Japanese who were rejected before, but have been allowed to be employed on the Seabrook Farms after the recent negotiation. They are scheduled to leave here on September 6 at about 7:00 p.m. for their destination.

As to the renunciants, Mr. and Mrs. Zenkichi Yokomizo and Mr. Matsuichi Oshiro have recently received their releases.



2 letters

As you have probably been informed by Mr. Yoshio Shibata in detail, we are very much interested in his case and its outcome. We shall be very glad if you will be able to give us the information or opinion in regard to this matter.

I have translated your letter in Japanese and published it on the camp newspaper so that every renunciant would understand the situation clearly and keep up their morale. Everyone is depending upon your service and is greatly thankful for what you have been doing for the benefit of all the renunciants.

Waiting for the further information, I remain,

Yours truly,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu
Japanese Spokesman

P.S.

Shibata brothers have just received thirty-day-parole. They will leave here for Chicago on September 6.

September 11, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Cooley informed me on Saturday last via long distance telephone that he was not able to complete his answers to our pleadings but would have them prepared and filed in time for arguments to be had here on our motions on September 23rd. He stated that in view of this he had communicated with the U.S. Attorney's office here and asked Mr. McMillan, Assistant U.S. Attorney, to file motions to strike so as to preserve his time so that we could not take default judgments against the defendants. Mr. McMillan informed me that the motions to strike would be made promptly and be submitted to the judge without arguments.

It is apparent that the Government is delaying the matter for some reason or other, although it may be due to the fact that the Department is shorthanded and pressed for time to handle its large volume of litigation. It may be that the Department wishes to delay a decision on the merits of our cases until the Supreme Court decides whether or not it will review the appeal in the German cases (Citizens Protective League v. Clark). If the Supreme Court decides to review that case it is likely that the Department will take the view that the Supreme Court may hold the Alien Enemy Act has expired and thereupon the Department may conclude that its best policy would be to release all the renunciants.

Mr. Cooley informed me that additional releases will be received at Crystal City but indicated there was a possibility the number might be limited pending a decision in the district court here. Mr. Clark does not appear to have made any final decision as to whether or not he will authorize a general release before the court makes a decision. He is presently in Europe but soon will return to the United States as he is scheduled to attend the bar association convention in San Diego on the 25th.

The Government seems anxious to keep wartime statutes and policies in force as long as possible. For example, although there has been considerable public pressure upon the Department of Justice to obtain a general amnesty for conscientious objectors now detained in federal prisons, Mr. Clark does not appear to have recommended executive pardons or amnesty for them. The detention of a few aliens at Crystal City and the failure to release all the renunciants indicates a desire upon Mr. Clark's part to keep the Alien Enemy Act alive. The cost to the Government of keeping the camp at Crystal City open simply to hold a few persons does not seem to be justified.

An increasing number of renunciants are being accepted into the Army both as inductees and enlistees but the Sixth Army Headquarters in San Francisco continues to reject them.

I suggest that the committee make up a list of the names of the renunciants still detained and also a list of the aliens still held and send them on to me so soon as possible. This information will be used in court. Mr. Cooley's lists are inaccurate.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Collins

WMC:cw

copy

September 14, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Wirin is reported for several months to have endeavored to file a test suit in equity in San Francisco. Such a suit could be filed only for a person who resided in the northern district of California and was not held in detention. It could not be brought against the Attorney General because the court here would not have jurisdiction over him, the law requiring suit against him to be brought in the District of Columbia, unless he consented to the jurisdiction of the court here. Mr. Wixon, the District Director of the U.S.I. & N. Service, in the San Francisco area, could not be a proper party to such a suit because he does not detain any of the persons whom Wirin proposes to represent.

A suit to declare the nationality of a person must be brought against the head of the Department of Justice in a given district, that is, against the U.S. District Attorney in such a district. A suit in equity for an injunction must be brought against the officer actually detaining a person who is threatened with immediate deportation. Mr. Wirin's proposed suit, according to the copy of the proposed pleadings received by me, is not brought against proper defendants and would be subject to a dismissal for the said reasons. As disclosed by that proposed pleading his expectation is that his plaintiffs would be held in detention until the matter could be determined on appeal by the Supreme Court, a matter which would take more than a year and would have to be based upon the continued detention of the plaintiffs during that time.

In his letter to Roy Yamanaka Mr. Wirin states that Charles Horaky argued the Endo case in the U.S. Supreme Court. Wirin knows that ~~the~~ statement to be false. I briefed the Endo case in the district and Supreme courts, appeared before the Supreme Court on it in May and again in October, 1944, and James Fursell who was the personal attorney for Miss Endo appeared in Washington with me in October and presented oral argument in the case. I argued the Korematsu case the preceding day. Mr. Wirin also states in his letter to Mr. Yamanaka that

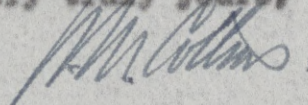
the Ende case decided that the War Relocation Centers were illegal. Such, however, is absolutely untrue. No such decision was made by that Court. It decided merely that a citizen whom the government admitted was loyal was not subject to detention at the time the case was decided by that court.

Mr. Baldwin of the N.Y. Civil Liberties Union and Mr. Wirin steadily have been opposed to giving any assistance to renunciants, aliens and Peruvians. Wirin testified before the Dickstein Committee that all renunciants should be deported. Mr. Baldwin, until very recently, has taken the position that the detention and deportation of renunciants, aliens and Peruvians did not involve any issue of civil liberties and this has accounted for his opposition to action taken on their behalf. Because a release of a majority of the renunciants, aliens and Peruvians has been obtained Mr. Baldwin begins to appreciate that his position was erroneous and, apparently, he is now desirous of reversing his position so that he can obtain publicity that will place him and his N.Y. union in a favorable light. It seems to me that he is such too late. His opposition and interference was injurious in the past and he cannot now be of any assistance to us.

Mr. Wirin's pleadings indicate that he, along with Mr. Baldwin, is still endeavoring to relieve the W.R.A. from the charge of being guilty of the duress which caused the renunciations. If he were to file such a suit and the case to be resolved against him it is likely that the Attorney General might refuse to release any additional renunciants from detention even though he could not deport any of the persons who are in our suits to Japan unless our cases were finally to be decided against us. In my opinion neither Messrs. Baldwin, Wirin, Tiets nor Maeno are genuinely interested in the plight of the renunciants, aliens and Peruvians but are primarily interested in publicity favorable to themselves. The only harm they could do us by filing a test suit would be that if it was not dismissed for want of jurisdiction by the court it might result in a longer detention of all renunciants and certainly of any who appeared as a plaintiff in such a suit.

I wish to point out to you also that any attorney who solicits cases violates the canons of ethics of his profession and is subject to disbarment and that any layman who solicits cases by agreement with an attorney violates the law and is punishable. Consequently, no reputable attorney will solicit cases and no layman who is genuine would act as a runner or capper for any attorney not only because it is unethical but also because it violates the law.

Very truly yours,



September 14, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

I am enclosing an extra copy of a letter
I have already sent to you. I suggest that
Mr. Noboru Morita read it or let you read it
to him.

Very truly yours,

WMG:cw
Enc.

ADDITIONAL LIST

Following names to be added to the list dated September 16, 1946:

ADACHI, Alfred Masami (Alien)

GUSHIKEN, Denkei	(Alien family
" Tsune	applied for repatriation)
" Keiko ✓	
" Haruye ✓	
" Denmei	
" Denshichiro	

Following corrections should be made in the list of Sept. 16, 1946:

Unattached:

#58	HIRONAKA, Makoto
62	HORI, Masanori
67	IBUSUKI, Roy
70	IDE, Masatsuji
87	KAMEOKA, Masato
131	KURASHIDE, Kenichi
171	MIYATA, Manjo
186	MYOSE, Isamu
200	NAKAMURA, Mitsuki George
240	OKINE, Motomi Bill
270	SATO, Kokichi George
295	TAKEMOTO, Seiichi
382	SHIBATA, Iwao

Family renunciant:

#31 MATSUMURA, Yasoichi

RENUNCIANTS

List as of Sept. 16, 1946

R-435+26
F-41
P-24+99

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Adachi, Akira Ralph | 49. Higashi, Katsute |
| 2. Amemiya, Goro | 50. Hirai, Tomiichi |
| 3. Amemiya, Takeharu Frank | 51. Hirakawa, Asao George |
| 4. Amemiya, Yoshio | 52. Hiraki, Henry Tokio |
| 5. Aeki, Shinichi Jimmy | 53. Hiraki, Shigeru |
| 6. Aramaki, Shigeo | 54. Hirata, Akira |
| 7. Asari, Torao | 55. Hirata, Mitsuo |
| 8. Awamoto, Haruo John | 56. Hirata, Shigeo |
| 9. Dendo, Takeshi | 57. Hirokane, Taneo |
| 10. Doioka, Noboru | 58. Hirokane, Makoto |
| 11. Dooka, Akira | 59. Hirota, Noboru |
| 12. Dote, Shinji | 60. Hiura, Shigeki |
| 13. Ebisu, Yoshio | 61. Honda, Kazumori |
| 14. Ego, Haruo James | 62. Hori, Masaru |
| 15. Endo, Hiroshi | 63. Hori, Masao |
| 16. Fujii, Jiro | 64. Horikawa, Takumi |
| 17. Fujii, Shoji Paul | 65. Horiuchi, Akinobu |
| 18. Fujii, Yukie George | 66. Horita, Norimasa |
| 19. Fujimoto, George | 67. Ibusuke, Roy — R. 10/3/46 |
| 20. Fujimoto, Hideo | 68. Ichinose, Mitsuo |
| 21. Fujimoto, Tamotsu | 69. Ichinose, Toshio |
| 22. Fujimoto, Yukio | 70. Ige, Masatsuji |
| 23. Fujita, Saburo | 71. Ikeda, Chiharu |
| 24. Fukawa, Yoshitaka | 72. Imamura, Kenichi |
| 25. Furutani, Jiichi | 73. Imamura, Tsutomu |
| 26. Furutani, Shoichi | 74. Inagaki, Raizo Roy — Reland. 10/3/46 |
| 27. Furutani, Takeichi | 75. Inouye, Hiromi |
| 28. Furusawa, Masao — R. 10/3/46 | 76. Iseri, Fujio |
| 29. Goto, Arata | 77. Ishida, Tsutomu |
| 30. Goya, Kenyu | 78. Ishihara, Sumio |
| 31. Goya, Nobuko | 79. Ishuin, Morimitsu George |
| 32. Hama, Namio | 80. Itaya, Sachiko Grace |
| 33. Hamabata, Kiyoshi | 81. Ito, Yoshiharu |
| 34. Hamabata, Takashi | 82. Kadoya, Jiro Henry |
| 35. Hamachi, Shiroji | 83. Kageura, Yutaka |
| 36. Hamaguchi, Yoshiaki | 84. Kageyama, Masuto Thomas |
| 37. Hamamoto, Matsuichi | 85. Kaichi, Toshio |
| 38. Hamamoto, Takashi | 86. Kakutani, Minoru |
| 39. Hara, Yukio | 87. Kaneoka, Masato |
| 40. Harauchi, Akio | 88. Kami, Yoshiaki |
| 41. Hashimoto, Akira | 89. Kamigawachi, Kiyoto |
| 42. Hatakeyama, Isao | 90. Kamigawachi, Masashi Thomas |
| 43. Hataye, Tamotsu | 91. Kamikubo, Masami Fred |
| 44. Hayashi, Yoshiro | 92. Kamikubo, Shigeyuki |
| 45. Hayashida, Yutaka John | 93. Kanegawa, Hisaye |
| 46. Hayashimoto, Yasuo | 94. Kaneshi, Shigeru |
| 47. Higa, Jisho | 95. Kaneshiro, Hideo |
| 48. Higa, Teshio | 96. Kaneshiro, Takeo |

RENUNCIANTS

List as of Sept. 16, 1946

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 97. Kaneshiro, Toshimitsu | 148. Matsunaga, Hideaki |
| 98. Kaneshiro, Yoshito | 149. Matsuoka, Yoneo |
| 99. Kasukabe, Ken | 150. Matsushita, Masaru |
| 100. Kato, Hiroshi | 151. Matsuura, Kazuto Eddie |
| 101. Kato, Keizo | 152. Matsuura, Koichi |
| ✓ 102. Kato, Yoshino - R. 10/18 | 153. Matsuura, Masaru |
| 103. Kato, Tetsuichi | 154. Mayeda, Ko |
| ✓ 104. Katsura, Kimi | 155. Mayeda, Minoru |
| 105. Kawaguchi, Masakazu | 156. Mayeda, Takao Donald R. 10/3/46 |
| 106. Kawahara, Yasunori | 157. Mayekawa, Fiji |
| 107. Kawahara, Yoshinori | 158. Mine, Kazuo |
| 108. Kawamoto, Frank Fujio | 159. Mirikitani, Tsutomu |
| 109. Kawana, Takao Richard | 160. Mitooka, Teruo |
| 110. Kikuchi, Hideo Bill | 161. Mitsuda, Minoru Joe |
| 111. Kikuta, Noboru | 162. Mitsuhiro, Joe |
| 112. Kimoto, Takashi | 163. Miyahara, Mitsunobu |
| 113. Kimura, Ichiji | 164. Miyakawa, Isao George |
| 114. Kimura, Wataru Jimmy | 165. Miyakawa, Mitsugi |
| 115. Kinoshita, Masaru | 166. Miyakawa, Wataru |
| 116. Kinoshita, Yoshio | 167. Miyaki, Kazuo |
| 117. Kishimoto, Kazuo | 168. Miyama, Shigeru |
| 118. Kitamura, Harutoshi | 169. Miyamoto, Kazuo |
| 119. Kitasoe, Shinichiro | 170. Miyao, Masato |
| 120. Kiyomura, Takeshi | 171. Miyata, Manjiro |
| 121. Kobata, Tamotsu | 172. Miyazaki, Masayoshi |
| 122. Kobayashi, Masumi | 173. Mori, George |
| 123. Kobayashi Osamu Ted | 174. Mori, Kiyoshi |
| 124. Kosha, Ichiro | 175. Mori, Satoshi Tom |
| 125. Koyanagi, Fukuo | 176. Morikawa, Masao |
| ✓ (7) 126. Koyanagi, Kiyomi (| 177. Morinaga, Masato |
| 127. Kumagai, Kazuo | 178. Morinaka, Shigeru |
| 128. Kunimasa, Yasuo | 179. Morioka, Hideo |
| 129. Kunitura, Mitsuo | 180. Morishita, Shigeo |
| 130. Kunitura, Yoshito | 181. Morishita, Yoshiro |
| 131. Kurashige, Kenichi | 182. Motoyasu, Takashi |
| 132. Kuroda, Masatoshi | 183. Munekiyo, Toshio |
| ✓ 133. Kuroye, Sadako | 184. Murakami, Tomoichi |
| 134. Kuromiya, Setsuo Jim | 185. Murakawa, Takeo |
| 135. Kusano, Kazuo | 186. Miyose, Isamu |
| 136. Kushi, Isao James | 187. Nagaoka, Akira |
| 137. Maki, Masao | 188. Nagaoka, Hiroshi |
| 138. Maki, Yoneo | 189. Nagato, Tojuichi |
| 139. Masumoto, Kazuto | 190. Nakachi, Kazuhisa Marshal |
| 140. Masumoto, Hideo | 191. Nakagaki, Kiyoshi |
| 141. Matsuda, Masao John | 192. Nakagawa, Memoru |
| 142. Matsuda, Matsuo | 193. Nakahara, Kazuichi |
| 143. Matsumoto, Kameichi Kay | ✓ 194. Nakahara, Mitsue |
| 144. Matsumoto, Masami | 195. Nakajima, Tetsuo Robert |
| 145. Matsumoto, Minoru James | 196. Nakama, Masao |
| 146. Matsumoto, Tsutomu Ben | 197. Nakama, Shigeo |
| 147. Matsumura, Isamu | ✓ 198. Nakamichi, Hifumi |

RENUNCIANTS

List as of Sept. 16, 1946

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 199. Nakamoto, Tokuji | 248. Ota, Minoru |
| 200. Nakamura, Mitsugi George | 249. Ota, Teruo |
| 201. Nakamura, Tsugio | 250. Ota, Yoshio Harry |
| 202. Nakanishi, Ukyo | 251. Otsubo, Yutaka |
| 203. Nakanishi, Yasuto | 252. Otsuka, Yoshi |
| 204. Nakano, Shinso | 253. Ozaki, Sueo |
| 205. Nakao, Kiyoto | 254. Ozawa, Haruo Harry |
| 206. Nakao, Kiyotoshi Kenneth | 255. Ozamoto, Masami George |
| 207. Nakashima, Kaji | 256. Ozeki, Kikuo |
| 208. Nakashima, Izumi — R 10/18 | 257. Sagara, Koichi |
| 209. Nakashima, Toshimitsu | 258. Saiki, Kihachiro |
| ✓ 210. Nakashima, Toyoko — R 10/18 | 259. Saito, Masao |
| 211. Nakashioya, Kenichi | 260. Saito, Toshio |
| 212. Nakata, Isamu John | 261. Sakaguchi, Suke George |
| 213. Nakayama, Toshiro | 262. Sakai, Masayoshi |
| 214. Namba, Sakae | 263. Sakamoto, Hideaki |
| 215. Nacye, Susumu | 264. Sakamoto, Soichi |
| 216. Nehira, Minoru | 265. Sakata, Itsuo |
| 217. Niimoto, Tetsuo | 266. Sasaki, George |
| 218. Nishi, Ryoichi George | 267. Sasaki, Seiji |
| ✓ 219. Nishi, Shizuko | 268. Sato, Hideo |
| 220. Nishimori, Tadashi | 269. Sato, Kiyoshi |
| 221. Nishimoto, Isamu | 270. Sato, Kokichi |
| 222. Nishimura, Toru Bill | 271. Sesoko, Masaichi |
| 223. Nishimura, Hiroaki | 272. Shiga, Yoshikazu |
| 224. Nishimura, Shoichi | 273. Shigemura, George Yoneo |
| 225. Nishitani, Yoshio | 274. Shijo, Yoshio — R 10/13/46 |
| 226. Nishiyama, Ayao John | 275. Shimada, Kazuo |
| 227. Nishiyama, Katsumi | 276. Shimakawa, Tadayoshi |
| 228. Noguchi, Kiyoshi | 277. Shimo, Tetsuo Fred |
| 229. Nojima, Makio | 278. Shinoda, Yoshimi |
| 230. Nojima, Minoru | 279. Shintaku, Shoso Frank |
| 231. Nojima, Noboru | 280. Shiosaki, Kenji Kenneth |
| 232. Nojima, Tsukara | ✓ 281. Shirai, Mary |
| 233. Oba, Isamu Sam | 282. Shiraishi, Tadashi Harry |
| 234. Obatake, Tanemi | 283. Shono, Tomiji |
| 235. Ochi, Sei | 284. Sueda, Masayuki |
| 236. Okamura, Akira | 285. Sumimoto, Haruo Maxie |
| 237. Okata, Masanao | 286. Tabuchi, Akio |
| 238. Okazaki, Juichi James | 287. Tagawa, Hiroshi |
| 239. Okine, Minoru Alfred | 288. Taguma, Noboru |
| 240. Okine, Matomi Bill | 289. Taira, Kotaro |
| 241. Okita, Kiyoshi | 290. Takagaki, Toshio George |
| 242. Origuchi, Norio | 291. Takai, Mikio Jack |
| 243. Orimoto, Kozo | 292. Takara, Yonetaro |
| 244. Osako, Masami | 293. Takato, Jitsuo |
| 245. Oshiro, Shigeru | 294. Takeda, Senichiro |
| 246. Ota, Atsuyuki | 295. Takemoto, Seichi |
| 247. Ota, Noboru Jack | 296. Takemoto, Tsugio — R 10/18 |

RENUNCIANTS

List as of Sept. 16, 1946

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 297. Takeshima, Juntoku | ✓ 341. Uyeda, Sachiko |
| 298. Taketa, Masao | 342. Uyemoto, Tetsuji |
| 299. Taketa, Morio Steve | 343. Uyemura, Isamu |
| 300. Takigawa, Yoshio | 344. Uyemura, Tadao Todd |
| 301. Takushi, Ansho | 345. Wada, Tadashi |
| 302. Takushi, Seikichi | 346. Wada, Yoshikiyo |
| 303. Tamai, Hitoshi | 347. Wakabayashi, Kiyoshi |
| 304. Tamaki, Kazuo | 348. Wakita, Tokutsugu |
| 305. Tamano, Masato | 349. Watanabe, Hiroshi |
| 306. Tamano, Nobuo | 350. Yada, Masato |
| 307. Tamashiro, Shigeru | 351. Yaka, Soko |
| 308. Tamashiro, Yoshio | 352. Yamada, Hideto |
| 309. Tanaka, Genichi | 353. Yamaguchi, Chikao |
| 310. Tanaka, Genshi | 354. Yamamoto, Hei |
| 311. Tanaka, George | 355. Yamamoto, Tatsumi |
| 312. Tanaka, Ichitaro | 356. Yamamoto, Tetsuo |
| 313. Tanaka, Iwao | 357. Yamamoto, Yoshio |
| 314. Taniguchi, Masashi | 358. Yamanaka, Riichi Roy |
| 315. Tanji, Yukie | ✓ 359. Yamanaka, Shizue June |
| 316. Tatsukawa, Jiro Frank | 360. Yamaoka, Minoru Robert |
| ✓ (C) 317. Tatsukawa, Kiyomi | 361. Yamaoka, Yukio |
| 318. Terada, Ken | 362. Yamasaki, Hiroshi |
| 319. Teranishi, Toshihiko Joe | 363. Yamasaki, Shunji |
| 320. Tomita, Minoru Tom | 364. Yamasaki, Takeo |
| 321. Toshima, Hisami George | 365. Yamasaki, Toshio |
| 322. Toyoda, Shoichiro | 366. Yamashiroya, Kiyofumi |
| 323. Tozaki, Michitoshi | 367. Yamashita, Yoshio |
| 324. Tozaki, Yoshito | 368. Yasutomo, Namio Ben |
| 325. Tsuchida, Tamotsu Tom | 369. Yoneta, Masami |
| 326. Tsuchitani, Yukio Allen | 370. Yoshida, Haruyoshi |
| 327. Tsuchiya, Yoshio Frank | 371. Yoshida, Kiyoto |
| 328. Tsuji, Akinobu | 372. Yoshida, Minoru |
| 329. Tsujimoto, Kazuo | 373. Yoshida, Yoneji |
| 330. Tsujita, Takashi | 374. Yoshihara, Eiichi |
| 331. Tsukida, Hironori | 375. Yoshijima, Minoru Joe |
| 332. Ueda, Minoru | 376. Yoshioka, Fumio |
| 333. Uehara, Masao | 377. Yoshioka, Masauki |
| 334. Uezu, Ansho | 378. Yoshioka, Morihiro |
| 335. Umeda, Yoshinori | 379. Yoshioka, Riichiro |
| ✓ 336. Umekubo, Fumiye | 380. Yoshizaki, Takeshi |
| 337. Uno, Hiromu | 381. Yuzuki, Minoru |
| 338. Uwate, Matao | 382. Shibata, Minoru (Temp. Parole) |
| 339. Uyeda, Hiroshi | 383. Shibata, Yoshio (Temp. Parole) |
| 340. Uyeda, Isamu | 384. Shibata, Tomeo (Temp. Parole) |
| | 385. Komiya, Sakaye Henry (Released) |
| | 386. Oshiro, Matsuichi (Released) |
| (V) ? | 387. Tsuneshige, Kaoru (Released) |

List as of September 16, 1946

RENUNCIANT OF FAMILY GROUP

1. ARAMAKI, Yoshiro
- ✓2. " Hisae
3. " Nobuo (vol. int.)
- ✓4. " Kimiye (vol. int.)
5. CHUMAN, Hayao
- ✓6. " Toshiko
- ✓7. " Junko (vol. int.)
8. HIGASHI, Kenzo
- ✓9. " Etsuko
10. IKEJIRI, Matsuo
- ✓11. " Shizuka (released-vol. int.)
- ✓12. " Teruko (vol. int.)
13. IKEJIRI, Shigeru
- ✓14. " Namiye Helen
15. " Shigemi (vol. int.)
16. ISERI, Alexandar Rikisanda
- ✓17. " Masako
18. " Isamu (vol. int.)
19. ITAGAKI, Tomoaki
20. " Kikuno
21. " George Yukio (vol. int.)
22. KOBAYASHI, Hideo
- ✓23. " Emiko
24. " Masaharu (vol. int.)
- ✓25. " Yoshimi (vol. int.)
26. MASUMOTO, Masao
- ✓27. " Kazune
28. MASUOKA, Eki
- ✓29. " Yaeko
30. " Fumiaki (vol. int.)
31. MATSUMURA, Yasuichi
- ✓32. " Yoshiko
33. MITTWER, Henry
- ✓34. " Sachiko (vol. int.)
35. " Eric (vol. int.)
- ✓36. " Gretchen (vol. int.)
37. MORITA, Nobuo
- ✓38. " Miyeko
- (?) ✓39. " Harumi (vol. int.)
40. NAGATOISHI, Tadashi Charles
- ✓41. " Shiozu Dorothy
42. " Koichi (vol. int.)
43. NAKAHARA, Tokushige
- (?) ✓44. " Midori
- ✓45. " Hiroko Irene (vol. int.)
46. NAKAMURA, Toshio
- (?) ✓47. " Harumi
48. " Toshiharu (vol. int.)
49. OMI, Takumi
- ✓50. " Haruye
- (73) YOKOMIZO, Zenkichi
- ✓(74) " Tamiye

51. SHIMIZU, Iwao Mike
- ✓52. " Fusako
53. " Hiroshi (vol. int.)
- ✓54. " Michiko (vol. int.)
- ✓55. " Junko (vol. int.)
56. TAIRA, Hideo
- ✓57. " Shigeko
- ✓58. " Yaeko (vol. int.)
59. TOKOSHIMA, Isao
60. " Matsuyo
61. TSUHA, Jitsushige
- ✓62. " Kiyoko
63. TSURUTOME, Yutaka
- ✓64. " Tsuyuko
- ✓65. " Aiko (vol. int.)
66. " Masao (vol. int.)
67. WAKI, Tsuneco
- ✓68. " Aiko
69. YOSHIDA, Riichi
- ✓70. " Kimiko
- ✓71. " Toshika (vol. int.)
- ✓72. " Kazuko (vol. int.)

ALIEN FAMILY GROUP

1. FUKUDA, Yoshiaki
- ✓2. " Shinko (vol. int.)
3. " Michisuke (vol. int. scheduled to leave)
4. " Nobusuke (vol. int. scheduled to leave)
5. " Saburo (vol. int.)
- ✓6. " Makiko (vol. int.)
7. " Hiroshi (vol. int.)
8. " Koichi (vol. int.)
9. KOBAYASHI, Makio
- (?) 10. " Onoyo (vol. int.)
11. UNO, Kumemaro
12. " Edison Tomimaro (vol. int.)

List as of September 16, 1946

ALIEN

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ADACHI, Gentaro | 31. SAITO Shu |
| 2. ARAKAWA, Zenzo | 32. SASAME, Takashi |
| 3. ARICHI, Saburo | 33. SHIGEFUJI, Enryo |
| 4. GOTO, Isao | 34. TAKAHASHI, Keiji |
| 5. FURUKAWA, Eiji | 35. TOKUNAGA, Kyoshiro |
| 6. HASHIMOTO, Masaharu | 36. TORIYE, Toshihide <i>@ Sedbrook</i> |
| 7. HIDESHIMA, Rikimatsu | 37. YOKOTA, Seiichi |
| 8. HISAMUNE, Shizuo | 38. YOSHIKUMI, Ichijiro |
| 9. HONDA, Asajiro | |
| 10. KANESHIMA, Seisuke | |
| 11. KAWANO, Junsaku | |
| 12. KONO, Toraichi | |
| 13. KOSAKA, Seimoku | |
| 14. KURIBAYASHI, Hitoshi | |
| 15. MATSUMOTO, Seiichiro | |
| 16. MITOMA, Isuke | |
| 17. MIYASAKA, Genshiro | |
| ✓(?) 18. MIYATA, Kazue | |
| 19. MIYAZAWA, Yasutaro | |
| 20. MORISUMI, Uojiro | |
| 21. NAGAI, Sekitaro Charles | |
| 22. NAGAO, George Jikichi | |
| — 23. NAKAMURA, Masataro <i>R. 11/8/46 Sedbrook</i> | |
| 24. NAKAMURA, Sadamu | |
| 25. NISHIMURA, Tomio | |
| 26. NUNOTANI, Yoshio | |
| 27. OGHT, Dojun | |
| 28. OHARA, Tomizo | |
| 29. OHGITANI, Yojiro | |
| 30. OIKAWA, Hideo | |

LIST OF THE PERUVIAN JAPANESE WHO WILL
REMAIN AT CRYSTAL CITY INTERNMENT CAMP
as on September 6, 1946

1.	GUSHI, Koshin & family.....	6
2.	HAMAMURA, Hikoichi.....	1
3.	HAYASHI, Hector Haruo.....	1
4.	KAGE, Mantaro & family.....	11
5.	KATO, Chuhei & family.....	10
6.	KISUTANI, Kosuke & family.....	6
7.	KUDO, Suketsune & family.....	55
8.	MAOKI, Usaburo & family.....	6
9.	MINAMOTO, Enzo & family.....	1
10.	MIYAHARA, Kozo & family.....	8
11.	NAGANUMA, Iwaichi & family.....	9
12.	NAKAMATSU, Yako & family.....	8
13.	OHASHI, Taro & family.....	5
14.	OHARA, Hideo & family.....	6
15.	TAKAMURA, Kaichiro.....	1
16.	TSUTSUI, Teruo.....	1
17.	WATANABE, Harukichi & family.....	7
18.	YOSHIDA, Tatsuki.....	1
19.	YOSHIZUMI, Ichijiro.....	11

95

20.	OYAKAWA, Yoshiharu & family.....	6
21.	OYAKAWA, Yoshitatsu & family.....	3
22.	SHIMABUKURO, Takichi & family.....	9
23.	YAMASATO, Toshio & family.....	6
24.	YOSHIOKA, Tokuichi & family.....	5

TOTAL 123

D - 3 - B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Sept. 16, 1946.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins,
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.,
San Francisco 4, California.

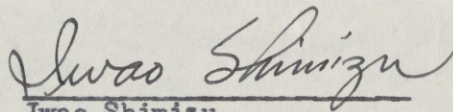
Dear Mr. Collins:

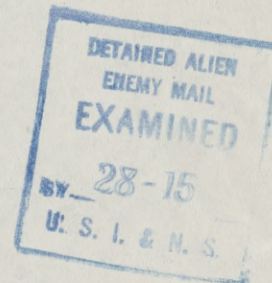
This will acknowledge your letter of Sept. 11,
1946, and thank you for the informations contained there-
in.

In compliance with your request, I am enclosing
herewith the lists of renunciants and of aliens who are
still detained here, and hope that these lists will meet
with your purpose.

Assuming you that we are very appreciative of
your untiring efforts in our behalf.

Very truly yours,


Iwao Shimizu



September 17, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

The 300 Indonesians now detained at Crystal City have lost their case in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Their petitions for habeas corpus to avoid deportation to the Dutch East Indies were denied by Judge Goodman of the U.S. District Court here approximately two months ago, and the Ninth Circuit Court has just affirmed his decision. This means that unless the Supreme Court consents to review their cases that the 300 Indonesians will be deported.

I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article that appeared in the San Francisco News on September 15th concerning that case.

I trust that you are sending me a complete list of names of the renunciants who are still detained so that I can use that information in court.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw
Enc.

September 17, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

Mr. Franz Oppenheimer has spent considerable time in the office here in preparation to writing for the Far Eastern Survey an article favorable to the renunciants and covering the history of the oppression at Tule Lake which resulted in the renunciations. It is expected that the article will appear in one of the early issues of the Far Eastern Survey and when it does copies will be sent to you if it is published in time to be sent to you at Crystal City before you are released. This will be the first magazine article favorable to the renunciants that has appeared in print.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

D - 3 - B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Sept. 18, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins,
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.,
San Francisco 4, California.

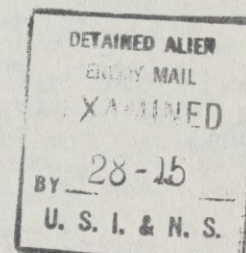
Dear Mr. Collins:

In persuant to my letter of Sept. 16, 1946, with
the lists of Japanese residents in this camp, I am enclosing
herewith a list of additional names, which apparently left
out by an error in filing or misspelled in typing.

HO Hoping that this will not inconvenience you in
completing your survey.

Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu



Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
September 20, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

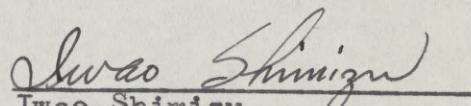
Upon receiving your letter of Sept. 14, I have explained the condition of our case to those renunciants who are the clients of Mr. Wirin: they understood the situation and the probable consequences as I explained, and have decided that they would not take any action until our case is decided or until we receive deportation orders from the Attorney General--they have already notified Mr. Wirin to postpone the test cases.

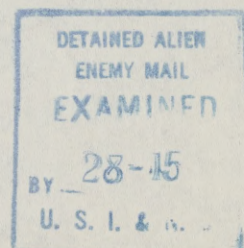
It is my opinion that the relationship or the contract between Mr. Wirin and his clients will eventually diminish by their proceedings. In that case, please inform me whether it is possible for them to join our case or not.

Reference to the renunciants who have not registered under the Selective Service Act, Mr. Minoru Matsumoto has asked Mr. Larry R. Elwood, Chief Internal Security Officer, to allow them to register at the Local Board here in Crystal City as you advised us in your letter of August 28. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Elwood informed Mr. Matsumoto today that he had received an order from the central office restricting the renunciants to register at the Local Board of this city until they are released from detention.

Meanwhile, we were very excited to hear from you that Mr. Franz Oppenheimer will publish an article which is favorable for us on the Far Eastern Survey. We are surely looking forward to read it, which, I hope, will reach my hand before I receive my release.

Yours truly,


Iwao Shimizu
Spokesman



Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas
September 24, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Your letters of September 17, 21 have reached me yesterday at the same time. Thank you very much.

We found the article on Indonesians very interesting. Although they are living in the same camp as we, we are not allowed to go to see them; they are segregated from us. Their actual number is 227. I am planning to inform them your news with a consent of the authority.

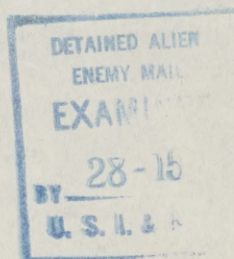
I have conferred with Mr. Takashi Motoyasu to ascertain his intention; he wished to withdraw from our equity suit. I asked him several questions to find out the reasons for his doing so, but he only told me that he wanted to remain neutral and leave the affair to take its own course. I explained him that it is self-seeking and egoistic to take such an attitude when our case is being determined at the court, but he insisted to withdraw his name. I hope you will understand the situation and take off his name from the list.

Mr. Minoru Kosako was released from Tule Lake on March 19, and he is now residing at 1801 N. Vista and Franklin, Hollywood, California.

There has been no renunciant released from this camp since the beginning of this month. Everyone is so depressed that I am eagerly looking forward to hear from you about the result of the trial.

Yours sincerely,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu
Spokesman



September 24, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Yesterday the hearings on the orders to show cause were scheduled on the calendar of Judge St. Sure. Mr. Cooley did not appear. Instead he forwarded to Mr. McMillan answers in the equity cases and returns to the order to show cause in the habeas corpus cases.

The answers in the equity case are somewhat full but leave many admissions of fact obscure. The returns in the habeas corpus cases are insufficient to enable the court to pass on the detention issue. Consequently, I am communicating with him by telephone today to urge him to amplify his returns in the habeas corpus cases so that the court will be able to pass on the detention issue. When I have talked to him I shall inform you further and will let you know what the immediate steps are that we shall take. I cannot safely interpose my motions for judgment on the pleadings and for summary judgment until the government's returns in the habeas corpus proceedings have been amplified so as to enable the court to pass on the detention issue. That issue is of more immediate importance to you than the citizenship issue.

I expect to be able to write you later in the day and inform you of the results of my conversation with Mr. Cooley. Keep up your good spirits because the matter is approaching a head.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

September 25, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Replying to your inquiry contained in your letter of September 20, 1946, please be informed that it is still possible for renunciants to join our cases. If any wish to they must do so immediately inasmuch as the cases are hurrying on to a decision by the court. Once the court decides the cases on their merits no additional persons can be added. They can join now before a decision of the court is made on the merits. Therefore, if any wish to join they should do so immediately. Their names and questionnaires should be sent to me immediately by air-mail. In addition they must send the form letter to the Attorney General cancelling their renunciations and send me a copy of that letter.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

September 25, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Concerning the renunciants who have not yet registered under the Selective Service Act and who have been informed they are prevented by the central office from registering at the Crystal City Local Draft Board. Inasmuch as they are not allowed to register in person they can write to that Local Draft Board and notify it of their desire to register and state that they are prevented from appearing to register in person by reason of their detention. In this way they will be complying with the law insofar as they can and they will be able to prove their good intentions towards registration. They should keep copies of their letters and send them on to me to include in their files.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

September 25, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Cooley informed me in a telephone conversation this morning that he will let me know on Friday morning whether or not he will amplify his returns in the habeas corpus cases. I have explained to him that if he does not do so promptly I shall move the court to have the writs of habeas corpus issue and thereupon all the petitioners will have to be produced in court in San Francisco for hearing. The Government does not wish to be compelled to have individual hearings because of the amount of time it would take and the volume of work it would require. I have informed Mr. Cooley that unless his returns are amplified so that the court will be enabled to pass promptly upon the detention issue I shall have no alternative but to have the writs issue and hearings to be held.

If he will amplify his returns to our petitions the detention issue can be determined in habeas corpus upon matters of law without hearings on fact being required. It seems to me, therefore, that the Government has no choice in the matter but to amplify its returns. If it fails to do so I shall make motions for summary judgment, for judgment on the pleadings and for a declaratory judgment and try to test the detention and citizenship issues on questions of law before individual hearings are necessitated. (If he will amplify his returns we can obtain a court decision on both matters of law and of fact on the detention and also the citizenship issue.).

In the answers to our equity cases the Government denies that any of the persons who renounced were suffering from mental incompetency at the time of renunciation. If the cases go to trial the Government is going to get a deserved surprise for we shall produce a series of persons who are now relocated but who were mental incompetents at the time of renunciation.

I am still of the opinion that the Government does not desire to try the cases individually and that it will not risk being driven into individual trials, consequently, I believe

it will amplify its returns so that a decision can be made by the court on questions of law and fact without individual hearings.

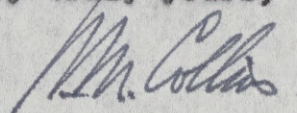
It was reported this morning by radio that the Paris Conference is expected to discuss the terms of a peace treaty with Germany when the peace treaties with Italy, Roumania, and Bulgaria are decided upon. Apparently, the question of a peace treaty with Japan will be discussed at the time or shortly following the discussion of terms of a peace treaty with Germany. Discussions of the terms of treaties with Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria are now being held in Paris.

As you heretofore have been informed, if and when a peace treaty with Japan is entered into the Alien Enemy Act will expire and any and all persons then held under its authority will be entitled to a release from detention and will not be subject to deportation. It is likely that a definite date for the discussion of the terms of a treaty with Japan will be determined upon sometime during October.

The Department of Justice will, I believe, give special consideration to a release of the girls and women renunciants who are at Crystal City and also to the case of Toshio Yamasaki who suffers from a chronic physical disorder.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark is scheduled to be in San Diego on Friday, September 27th, to speak before the bar convention, and thereafter to appear in San Francisco to address the legion convention. When he arrives he will be visited by a delegation of persons interested in the plight of the aliens and renunciants who will plead with him to release all the aliens and renunciants now detained.

Very truly yours,



WMC:cw

September 27, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

Enclosed find four extra copies
of my letter of the 27th to you and which
you may wish to deliver to others who are
not acting as committeemen.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

September 27, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

Mr. Cooley informed me in a telephone conversation this morning that he is working on amplified returns in the habeas corpus cases now and that those returns will be sent here and be filed on or by Wednesday next. As soon as those returns are filed our motions for judgment on the pleadings, for summary judgment and for a declaratory judgment will be filed and set for argument. Mr. Cooley states that he will enter into stipulations of fact in addition to those made in his pleadings. In this way it is likely that the court can make a determination of the detention and also the citizenship issue without trials being required.

I am informed that Attorney Laughlin who represents the Germans in Citizens Protective League v. Clark has not yet filed his petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court. Mr. Cooley informed me that Mr. Laughlin had his time extended to October 7th in which to file his petition. Thereafter, the Government will file a memorandum in opposition to his petition. Thereupon the matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court which thereafter will determine whether or not it will review the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which held the Alien Enemy Act was still in full force and effect.

It is obvious to me that Mr. Laughlin considers it to the advantage of his German clients not to proceed rapidly but to delay proceedings in the Supreme Court in the hope that a peace treaty with Germany will be entered into before that Court decides the question. If his petition is denied by that court before such a treaty is entered into the Germans will be deported. I am also informed that Attorney Dix who represents a few similarly situated Germans and who lost his case in the district court is proceeding slowly with his appeal, evidently in the hope that such a peace treaty will be entered into so that the Germans he represents will not be subject to deportation to Germany.

I am convinced that the Department of Justice anticipates that a peace treaty with Japan soon will be entered into. It is my

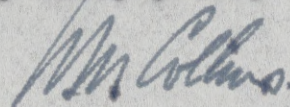
belief that the Department has proceeded slowly in our cases because it realizes that such a treaty automatically terminates the Attorney General's authority to detain and deport any renunciant and alien enemy and that such a treaty would render unnecessary any individual hearings in our habeas corpus proceedings. It does not wish to run the risk of having to try hundreds of our petitioners in habeas corpus and some 1,600 individual plaintiffs in our equity cases. I have informed the Department that I will insist on individual hearings for each person unless it first releases every renunciant from detention or the court orders such releases without trials.

The Department long has been aware that my insistence on having individual trials and my refusal to take up a mere test case or two has been the lever by which the Department has been compelled to grant the releases it has already granted. Evidently it still holds the remaining renunciants with the expectation that a peace treaty with Japan which will result in the discharge of all renunciants and alien enemies then detained will enable it to save face and to avoid criticism of its policy of detention.

It is now obvious to the Government that it will not be able to deport any renunciant and that it cannot much longer detain any of them because even if we were to lose the detention issue in court a peace treaty with Japan will be entered into before appeals to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court could be decided. The Government could save unnecessary expenditure of public funds by releasing all renunciants and also Japanese nationals now and by closing the camp.

Mr. Clark will be in San Francisco next week and his policy concerning the detention of renunciants and aliens will be discussed with him at that time.

Very truly yours,



WMC:cw

copy

September 27, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

In further answer to your letter of September 20th and in order to clarify a few points with which you may not be familiar I write you as follows:

If and when a peace treaty is entered into with Japan the authority of the Attorney General to detain and deport persons detained as alien enemies ceases because the Alien Enemy Act from which he derives his authority to detain and deport alien enemies expires when such a treaty is entered into. (Such a treaty probably will be discussed at the Paris Conference after it concludes its present discussions of the terms of the peace treaties with Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria. When those discussions are finished it is expected that the Paris Conference will discuss the terms of peace treaties with Germany and Japan.).

The Attorney General will not remove or endeavor to deport any renunciant to Japan whether or not that renunciant is in our cases unless we lose our cases not only in the district court but on appeal in the circuit court of appeal and in the Supreme Court and then only in the event that a peace treaty by that time has not been entered into with Japan. (As matters now stand it is safe to conclude that no matter what the outcome of the cases may be no renunciant will be deported to Japan because a peace treaty with Japan undoubtedly will be entered into before our cases progress from the district court through the Supreme Court. It is also safe to predict that all the renunciants will be released from detention by the Attorney General so soon as that peace treaty is entered into or before then by court order.).

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that a renunciant who is not in the cases cannot expect to recover his citizenship in our cases. A renunciant who is not in our equity cases will have his citizenship restored by our cases only if the courts declare the renunciation statute to be unconstitutional and void.

If the renunciation statute is held to be constitutional and valid citizenship may be restored by the courts only upon a finding that a person's renunciation was due to duress, menace, fraud, undue influence, coercion, mutual mistake of fact, mistake of law or by reason of mental incompetency or the disability of infancy. (Duress includes menace, fraud, undue influence and coercion.). To set aside a renunciation on any of these grounds a person first must repudiate the renunciation and thereafter, with reasonable diligence after being freed from duress or other disability, pursue his remedy in court. (This is the reason we sent letters of cancellation to the Attorney General.).

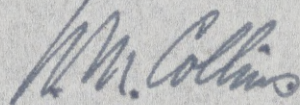
If such a person fails to exercise reasonable diligence in seeking to repudiate his renunciation by the method above outlined he is barred from proceeding in equity to cancel the renunciation. If he cannot cancel the renunciation because of his failure to exercise reasonable diligence to protect his rights it is likely he could not succeed in maintaining a proceeding in habeas corpus to be released from detention. The reason for this is that if he has not or cannot set aside the renunciation in an equity suit because of his lack of diligence in protesting his interests he probably would not be permitted in habeas corpus proceedings to dispute the charge that he was an alien enemy. If barred from disputing that charge he could not prove he was either a citizen or a non-citizen resident and, consequently, would not be entitled to a release from detention. It would be presumed that he was an alien enemy until the renunciation first was set aside.

Where a person is detained under a claim that he is an alien enemy under the Alien Enemy Act the burden of proof that he is not an alien enemy rests upon the petitioner. The Government's position is that a renunciant is presumed to be an alien enemy because he renounced and thereby gave allegiance to Japan to the exclusion of the United States. It takes the position also that he was a dual citizen and that if he was not in fact a dual citizen that he cannot prove that he was not a dual citizen. (Consular records concerning registration and cancellation of registration were destroyed by the Japanese consular officials at the outbreak of war - consequently, the Government contends that no registered person can prove that he cancelled that registration.).

Therefore, the Government contends that each renunciant must be deemed to have had dual citizenship or dual allegiance and that by renouncing U.S. nationality each elected to give up American citizenship and allegiance and to retain or acquire Japanese citizenship and allegiance. The Government, in consequence, argues that each renunciant is either a citizen of Japan or cannot prove that he is not a Japanese citizen and, therefore, must be deemed to be a citizen of Japan and owing allegiance to that country and hence an alien enemy.

We contend that a native-born person cannot become a dual citizen. A registration by the parents of a child within 14 days of its birth at a Japanese consular office does not legally bind the child. The child, upon attaining its majority of 21 years, or at any time before then could cancel that registration but is not obliged to do so because it was not bound by the registration. In addition, in Title 28 U.S. Code section 800, Congress has disavowed the claims of all foreign governments to the allegiance of our native-born. That statute, therefore, repudiates and renders impossible any such thing as dual citizenship, dual nationality or dual allegiance.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. M. Collins".

WMC:ow

September 28, 1946.

Thomas Cooley, II, Esq.,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cooley:

Inasmuch as the detention of renunciants at Crystal City is productive of ill psychological effects upon them and especially upon the girls there detained, I would be grateful were you to endeavor to obtain their immediate release or have them paroled to me pending the outcome of the cases.

It must now be obvious to Mr. Clark and to you that no renunciant will be deported because a peace treaty with Japan soon will be entered into which would prevent such detention and deportation if the detention issue is not resolved in our favor before that time. In addition the maintenance of the renunciants at Crystal City at public expense no longer seems to be warranted.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

October 2, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

I have thanked Mr. Clark for his consent to releasing renunciants who are to be employed at Seabrook Farms.

The relaxation of internment will develop into an outright release from detention because either the peace treaty will be entered into and terminate the authority of the Attorney General to deport or detain or the decision of the court may sooner terminate his authority to detain and deport.

However, these releases are not enough. We are entitled to more. We are entitled to an outright release of each and all renunciants. It is in the power of the Attorney General to release but it is not in his power to declare the renunciations are void or invalid. That is a matter that only the courts can decide.

I am still insisting on individual trials for each of the 1,600 individuals unless each and every renunciants first is released from detention.

Very truly yours,

WMC/W

Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

October 3, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush St.,
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

Please be informed that the following renunciants were released from detention: Mr. Masao Furuzawa, Mr. Roy Ibuski, Mr. Raizo Inagaki, Mr. Yoshio Shijo, Mr. Donald Takao Mayeda.

Yesterday morning, October 2, Mr. O'Rourke, officer-in-charge, announced a new policy of relaxed internment. This case is adapted for renunciants only. Relaxed internment is, in effect, a transfer or extension of this detention facility to Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey; and is not to be construed to mean either a parole or a release.

Mr. Letts, Seabrook representative, was on hand to answer questions, and immediately after the announcement was made, approximately 300 single males and childless couples applied for employment with Seabrook Farms. Couples with children were rejected.

The terms of employment were briefly stated, and the starting wage for males \$0.67½ per hour. Room and board will be charged at the rate of \$8.40 a week, including house cleaning and linen in the dormitory.

Mr. James Minoru Matsumoto, Mr. Tanemi Obatake, Mr. Tad Osamu Kobayashi, and Mr. Tomiji Shono of the Committee will be going to Seabrook. Mr. Iwao Shimizu and Mr. Isamu Myose will remain behind in Crystal City. Mr. Raizo Inagaki of the Committee having been released.) *Seabrook*
CC

The tentative date of departure is Friday, October 4. A complete list will be sent to you after the departure, since cancellations and changes will be made.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu

October 2, 1946

Copy

I, _____, hereby apply for relaxed internment to accept, employment with the Deerfield Packing Corporation Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey, under conditions of employment which have been explained to me by a representative of said company.

I understand that in the event of my releases from internment while employed on this project, that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will not furnish me with transportation to any other point. I understand that I will not be permitted to leave the property comprising the Seabrook Farms, except as may be required in proceeding from one part of said property to another in the performance of my work, or for proper recreational, religious, medical or business purpose; and except further for periodic visits for proper purposes, and in accordance with proper company requirements to the town of Bridgeton, New Jersey, the duration of which may not at any one time exceed six hours.

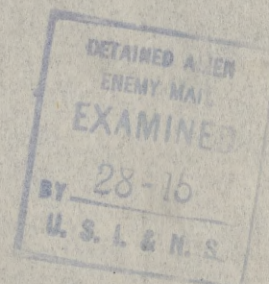
If this application is approved, I agree and promise to abide by the conditions prescribed in the foregoing command and to report promptly when called upon to do so to designated representatives of the Deerfield Packing Corporation or to officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Crystal City, Texas
October 2, 1946

(Signed)

Officer in Charge

Approved:



Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

October 8, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California

Dar Mr. Collins:

Your favor of October 2, was duly received on Monday October 7.

Enclosed list "A" indicates names of 296 renunciants who were released to Seabrook Farms under the status of "relaxed internees." Their departure took place on October 4, 1946. The list "B" indicates the complete list of names of renunciants, alien family group, renunciants family group and single alien group now remaining in this camp as of October 8, 1946. The list "B" is composed exclusive of Peruvian Group.

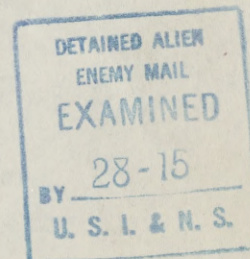
All of us detainees and internees are expressing their whole hearted appreciation for the relenting policy of the government and your untiring effort in bringing the cases closer to a desired goal.

At this juncture we are not yet ready to predict numbers of persons who may participate in second group Seabrook Farm employment, but it is anticipated that more than one hundred persons may apply for it, inclusive of aliens and renunciants.

Again thanking you for your amazing work, I remain

Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu



LIST "A"

*C.C. 40
The Collins*

SEABROOK GROUP

as related interview 10/14/46

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
AMEMIYA, Goro		HAMABATA, Kiyoshi	
AMEMIYA, Takeharu	Frank	HAMABATA, Takashi	
AMEMIYA, Yoshio		HAMACHI, Shiroji	
AOKI, Shinichi	Jimmy	HAMAMOTO, Matsuichi	
ASARI, Torao		HARA, Yukio	
AWAMOTO, Haruo	John	HARAUCHI, Akio	
DENDO, Takeshi		HASHIMOTO, Akira	
DOIOKA, Noboru		HATAYE, Tamotsu	
DOOKA, Akira		HAYASHI, Yoshiro	
DOYE, Shinge		HAYASHIDA, Yutaka	John
EBISU, Yoshio		HAYASHIMOTO, Yasuo	
EGO, Haruo	James	HIGA, Jisho	
ENDO, Hiroshi		HIGA, Toshio	<i>R. 11/8</i>
FUJII, Jiro		HIGASHI, Katsuto	
FUJII, Shoji	Paul	HIRAI, Tomiichi	
FUJII, Yukio	George	HIRAKAWA, Asao	George
FUJIMOTO, George		HIRAKI, Henry	Tokio
FUJIMOTO, Hideo		HIRAKI, Shigeru	
FUJIMOTO, Tamotsu		HIRATA, Mitsuo	
FUJIMOTO, Yukio		HIRATA, Shigeo	
FUJITA, Saburo		HIROKANE, Taneo	Johnny
FUKAWA, Yoshitaka		HIRONAKA, Makoto	
FURUTANI, JIICHI		HIROTA, NOBORU	
FURUTANI, Shoichi		HIURA, Shigeki	
FURUTANI, Takeichi		HONDA, Kazunori	
HAMA, Namio		HORI, Masanori	

SEABROOK GROUP

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
HORITA,	Norimasa	KATO,	Keizo
HORIUCHI,	Akinobu	KATO,	TETSUICHI
ICHINOSE,	Mitsuo	KAWAGUCHI,	Masakazu
ICHINOSE,	Toshio	KAWAHARA,	Yasunori
IDE,	Masatsuji	KAWAHARA,	Yoshinori
IMAMURA,	Kenichi	KAWAMOTO,	Fujio Frank
INOUE,	Hiromi	KAWANA,	Takao Richard
ISERI,	Fujio	KIKUTA,	Noboru
ISHIDA,	Tsutomu	KIMOTO,	Takashi R. 11/8/46
ISHUIN,	Morimitsu George	KIMURA,	Wataru Jimmy
KADOYA,	Jiro Henry	KINOSHITA,	Masaru
KAGEURA,	Yutaka R. 11/8/46	KINOSHITA,	Yoshio
KAGEYAMA,	Masato Thomas	KISHIMOTO,	Kazuko
KAKUTANI,	Minoru	KITAMURA,	Harutoshi
KAMEOKA,	Masato	KITASOE,	Shinichiro R.
KAMI,	Yoshiaki	KOBATA,	Tamotsu
KAMIGAWACHI,	Kiyoto	KOBAYASHI,	Masumi
KAMIGAWACHI,	Masashi T.	KOBAYASHI,	Osamu Ted R. 11/8/46
KAMIKUBO,	Masami Fred	KOSHA,	Ichiro
KAMIKUBO,	Shigeyuki	KOYANAGI,	Fukuo
KANESHIRO,	Hideo R. 11/1/47	KOYANAGI,	Kiyomi
KANESHIRO,	Takeo	KUMAGAI,	Kazuo
KANESHIRO,	Toshimitsu	KUNIMURA,	Mitsuo
KANESHIRO,	YOSHITO	KUNIMURA,	Yoshito
KASUKABE,	Ken	KURASHIGE,	Kenichi
KATO,	Hiroshi	KURODA,	Masatoshi

SEABROOK GROUP

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
KUROMIYA,	Setsuo Jim	MIYAKAWA,	Wataru
KUSANO,	Kazuo	MIYAKI,	Kazuo
KUSHI,	Isao James	MIYAMA,	Shigeru
MAKI,	Masao	MIYAMOTO,	Kazuo
MAKI,	Yoneo	MIYAO,	Masato
MASUMOTO,	Hideo	MIYATA,	Manjo
MASUMOTO,	Kazuto	MORI,	Kiyoshi
MATSUDA,	Masao John	MORINAGA,	Masato
MATSUDA,	Matsuo Eddie	MORISHITA,	Shigeo
MATSUMOTO,	Masami	MORISHITA,	Yoshiro R 11/8/46
MATSUMOTO,	Minoru James	MOTOYASU,	Takashi
MATSUMOTO,	Tsutomu Ben	MUNEKIYO,	Toshio
MATSUMURA,	Isamu	MURAKAMI,	Tomoichi
MATSUOKA,	Yoneo	MURAKAWA,	Takeo R 11/8/46
MATSUSHITA,	Masaru	NAGAOKA,	Akira
MATSUURA,	Kazuto Eddie	NAGAOKA,	Hiroshi
MATSUURA,	Koichi	NAGATO,	Tokuichi
MATSUURA,	Masaru	NAKACHI,	Kazuhisa
MAYEDA,	Ko	NAKAGAKI,	Kiyoshi
MAYEKAWA,	Hiiji	NAKAGAWA,	Manoru R 11/8/46
MINE,	Kazuo	NAKAHARA,	Kazuichi
MIRIKITANI,	Tsutomu	NAKAHARA,	Mitsuo
MITSUDA,	Minoru Joe	NAKAJIMA,	Tetsuo Robert
MIYAHARA,	Mitsunobu	NAKAMA,	Masao
MIYAKAWA,	Isao George	NAKAMA,	Shigeo
MIYAKAWA,	Mitsugi	NAKAMICHI,	Hifumi

SEABROOK GROUP

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
NAKAMOTO,	Tokuji	OKINE,	Minoru Alfred
NAKAMURA,	Tsugio	OKINE,	Motomi Bill
NAKANISHI,	Ukiyo	OKITA,	Kiyoshi
NAKANISHI,	Yasuto	ORIGUCHI,	Norio
NAKANO,	Shinso	OSAKO,	Masami
NAKAO,	Kiyoto	OSHIRO,	Shigeru
NAKASHIMA,	Toshimitsu	OTA,	Minoru <i>R 11/8/46</i>
NAKASHIOYA,	Kenichi	OTA,	Noboru Jack <i>R 11/8/46</i>
NAKATA,	Isamu John	OTA,	Teruo
NAKAYAMA,	Toshiro	OTA,	Yoshio Harry
NAOYE,	Susumu	OTSUBO,	Yutaka
NEHIRA,	Minoru <i>R 11/8/46</i>	OZAKI,	Sueo
NISHI,	Ryoeichi George	OZAMOTO,	Masami George
NISHIMURA,	Hiroaki	OZAWA,	Haruo Harry
NISHIMURA,	Shoichi	OZEKI,	Kikuo
NISHITANI,	Yoshio	SAGARA,	Koichi
NISHIYAMA,	Katsumi	SAIKI,	Kihachiro
NOGUCHI,	Kiyoshi	SAITO,	Masao <i>R 11/8/46</i>
NOJIMA,	Makio	SAITO,	Toshio
NOJIMA,	Minoru	SAKAGUCHI,	Suke George
NOJIMA,	Noboru	SAKAMOTO,	Hideaki
NOJIMA,	Tsukara	SAKAMOTO,	Seichi
OBATAKE,	Tanemi	SAKATA,	Itsuo
OCHI,	Sei	SASAKI,	George
OKATA,	Masamasa	SASAKI,	Sizji
OKAZAKI,	Juichi James	SATO,	Hideo

SEABROOK GROUP

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
SATO,	Kiyoshi	TAMAKI,	Kazuo
SATO,	Kokichi <i>GEORGE</i>	TAMANO,	Masato
SESOKO,	Masaichi	TAMANO,	Nobuo
SHIGA,	Yoshikazu	TAMASHIRO,	Shigeru
SHIGEMURA,	Yoneo George	TANAKA,	Ichitaro
SHIMADA,	Kazuo	TANAKA,	Iwao
SHIMAKAWA,	Tadayoshi	TANAKA,	George
SHIMO,	Ietsuo Fred	TANJI,	Yukio
SHINODA,	YOSHIMI	TATSUJAWA,	Kiyomi
SHINTAKU,	Shoso Frank	TERANISHI,	Toshihiko Joe
SHIOSAKI,	Kenji <i>KENNETH</i>	TOMITA,	Minoru Tom
SHONO,	Tomiji	TOYODA,	Shoichiro
SUEDA,	Masayuki	TOZAKI,	Michitoshi
TAEUCHI,	Akio	TOZAKI,	Yoshito
TAGUMA,	Koboru	TSUCHIYA,	Yoshio <i>FRANK R 11/10/41</i>
TAKAGAKI,	Toshio George	TSUJI,	Akinobu
TAKAI,	Mikio Jack	TSUJITA,	Takashi
TAKARA,	Yonetaro	TSUKIDA,	Hironori
TAKATO,	Jitsuo	UEHARA,	Masao
TAKEDA,	Senichiro	UEZO,	Ansho
TAKEMOTO,	Seiichi	UMEDA,	Yoshinori
TAKETA,	Masao	UNO,	Hironobu
TAKETA,	Morio Steve	UWATE,	Matao
TAKESHIMA,	Juntoku	UYEDA,	Hiroshi
TAKUSHI,	Ansho	UYEDA,	Mis
TAMAI,	Hitoshi	UYEDA,	Isamu

SEABROOK GROUP

Unattached Males

Name		Name	
Last	First	Last	First
UYEMURA,	Isamu	YOSHIOKA,	Masayuki
UYEMURA,	Tadao Todd	YOSHIOKA,	Morihiro
WADA,	Tadashi	YOSHIOKA,	Richiro
WADA,	Yoshikiyo	YOSHIZAKI,	Takeshi Ben
WAKITA,	Tokutsugu	YUZUKI,	Minoru
WATANABE,	Hiroshi		
YADA,	Masato		
YAKA,	Soko		
YAMADA,	Hideto		
YAMAGUCHI,	Chikao		
YAMAMOTO,	Hei		
YAMAMOTO,	Tatsumi		
YAMAMOTO,	Yoshio		
YAMAOKA,	Minoru Robert		
YAMAOKA,	Yukio		
YAMASAKI,	Hiroshi		
YAMASAKI,	Takeo		
YAMASHITA,	Yoshio		
YONETA,	Masami		
YOSHIDA,	Haruyoshi		
YOSHIDA,	Kiyoto		
YOSHIDA,	Minoru		
YOSHIDA,	Yoneji		
YOSHIHARA,	Eiichi		
YOSHIZIMA,	Minoru <i>JOE</i>		
YOSHIOKA,	Fumio		

SEABROOK GROUP

Families

Name		
Last	First	Sex

MATSUMURA,	Yasochi	m
	Yoshiko	f

R. 11/8/46
R. 11/8/46

TSUHA,	Jitsushige	m
	Kiyoko	f

WAKI,	Tsunao	m
	Aiko	f

total = 296

1st B
cc to Mr Collins

LIST OF RENUNCIANTS REMAINING AT CRYSTAL CITY INTERMENT CAMP
as of October 8, 1946

	PAROLED	RELEASED
1. ADACHI, Akira Ralph	R 10/8/46	
6. ARAMAKI, Shigeo		
29. GOTO, Arata		
30. GOYA, Kenyu		
31. GOYA, Nobuko	(F)	
36. HAMAGUCHI, Yoshiaki	R 11/8/46	
38. HAMAMOTO, Takashi		
42. HATAKEYAMA, Isao		
54. HIRATA, Akira	R 11/5/46	
63. HORI, Masao		
64. HORIKAWA, Takami		
71. IHEDA, Chiharu		
73. IMAMURA, Tsutomu		
78. ISHIHARA, Sumio		
80. ITAYA, Sachiko Grace	(F) Released 10/18	
81. ITO, Yoshiharu		
85. KAIUCHI, Toshio		
93. KANEGAWA, Hisaye	(F)	
94. KANEISHI, Shigeru		
104. KATSURA, Kimi	(F)	
110. KIKUCHI, Hideo Bill		
113. KIMURA, Iohiji		
120. KIYOMURA, Takeshi		
128. KUNIMASA, Yasuo	Released 10/25	
133. KUROYE, Sadako	(F)	
143. MATSUMOTO, Kameichi Kay		
148. MATSUNAGA, Hideaki		
155. MAYEDA, Minoru		
160. MITOOKA, Teruo		
162. MITSUHIRO, Joe		
172. MIYAZAKI, Masayoshi		
173. MORI, George		
175. MORI, Satoshi Tom		
176. MORIKAWA, Masao		
178. MORINAKA, Shigeru		
179. MORIOKA, Hideo		
186. MYOSE, Isamu		
200. NAKAMURA, Mitsugi George		
206. NAKAO, Kiyotoshi Kenneth		
207. NAKASHIMA, Kaji		

	PAROLED	RELEASED
209.	NAKASHIMA, Toshimitsu	
X 214.	NAMBA, Sakae	(F)
217.	NIIMOTO, Tetsuo	
219.	NISHI, Shizuko	(F)
220.	NISHIMORI, Tadashi	
221.	NISHIMOTO, Isamu	
222.	NISHIMURA, Toru Bill	
226.	NISHIYAMA, Ayao John	
233.	OBA, Isamu Sam	
o 236.	OKAMURA, Akira	10/8/46 Released 10/18
243.	ORIMOTO, Kozo	
246.	OTA, Atsuyuki	(P)
252.	OTSUKA, Yoshi	
262.	SAKAI, Masayoshi	
281.	SHIRAI, Mary	(F)
282.	SHIRAIISHI, Tadashi Harry	
285.	SUMIMOTO, Haruo Maxie	
287.	TAGAWA, Hiroshi	
289.	TAIRA, Kotaro	
296.	TAKEMOTO, Tsugio	Released 10/18
300.	TAKIGAWA, Yoshio	Released
302.	TAKUSHI, Seikichi	
308.	TAMASHIRO, Yoshio	
309.	TANAKA, Genichi	
310.	TANAKA, Genshi	
314.	TANIUCHI, Masashi	
316.	TATUSUKAWA, Jiro Frank	
318.	TERADA, Ken	
321.	TOSHIMA, Hisami George	
325.	TSUCHIDA, Tamotsu Tom	
326.	TSUCHITANI, Yukio Allen	
329.	TSUJIMOTO, Kazuo	
332.	UEDA, Minoru	
o 336.	UMEKUBO, Fumiye	(F) Released.
341.	UYEDA, Sachiko	(F)
342.	UYEMOTO, Tetsuji	
347.	WAKABAYASHI, Kiyoshi	
356.	YAMAMOTO, Tetsuo	
358.	YAMANAKA, Riuchi Roy	
o 359.	YAMANAKA, Shizue June	(F)

X mark - repatriate

o mark - released

(F) mark - female

RELEASED

368. YASUTOMO, Nemio Ben

(Temp. Parole to Chicago)

(17 18 19 20)

(99 99 99 99)

79 persons still in camp.

RENUNCIANT FAMILY GROUP

No.			Status	Parole Release
1.	ARAMAKI,	Yoshiro (Husband)	Internee	
2.	"	Hisae (Wife)	"	
3.	"	Nobue (F)	Vol. Int.	
4.	"	Kimiye (F)	" "	
5.	CHUMAN,	Hayao (Husband)	Internee	
6.	"	Toshiko (Wife)	"	
7.	"	Junko (F)	Vol. Int.	
8.	HIGASHI,	Kenzo (Husband)	Internee	
9.	"	Etsuko (Wife)	"	
10.	IKUJIRI,	Hatsuo (Husband)	Internee	
11.	"	Shizuka (Wife)	Vol. Int.	
12.	"	Teruko (F)	" "	
13.	IKUJIRI,	Shigeru (Husband)	Internee	
14.	"	Nemiye Helen (Wife)	"	
15.	"	Shigemi (M)	Vol. Int.	
16.	ISERI,	Alexandar Rikisada (Hus.)	Internee	
17.	"	Masako (Wife)	"	
18.	"	Isamu (M)	Vol. Int.	19
19.	ITAGAKI,	Tomoaki (Husband)	Internee	
20.	"	Kikuno (Wife)	"	
21.	"	George Yukio (M)	Vol. Int.	
22.	KOBAYASHI,	Hideo (Husband)	Internee	
23.	"	Emiko (Wife)	"	
24.	"	Masaharu (M)	Vol. Int.	
25.	"	Yoshimi (F)	" "	
26.	MASUMOTO,	Masao (Husband)	Internee	
27.	"	Kazune (Wife)	"	
28.	MASUOKA,	Eki (Husband)	Internee	(Released, departure pending)
29.	"	Yaeko (Wife)	"	on transportation to Hawaii)
30.	"	Fumiaki (M)	Vol. Int.	"

10

No.	Name		Status	Parole Release
33.	MITTWER,	Henry (Husband)	Internee	
34.	"	Sachiko (Wife)	Vol. Int.	Released at Seishu.
35.	"	Eric (M)	" "	
36.	"	Gretchen (F)	" "	
37.	MORITA,	Nobuo (Husband)	Internee	
38.	"	Miyeko (Wife)	"	
39.	"	Harumi (F)	Vol. Int.	
40.	NAGATOISHI,	Tadashi Charles (Hus.)	Internee	
41.	"	Shisue Dorothy (Wife)	"	
42.	"	Koichi (M)	Vol. Int.	
43.	NAKAHARA,	Tokushige (Hus.)	Internee	
44.	"	Midori (Wife)	"	
45.	"	Hiroko Irene (F)	Vol. Int.	
46.	NAKAMURA,	Toshio (Husband)	Internee	
47.	"	Harumi (Wife)	"	
48.	"	Tsahihara (M)	Vol. Int.	
49.	OMI,	Takumi (Husband)	Internee	
50.	"	Haruye (Wife)	"	
51.	SHIMIZU,	Iwao Mike (Husband)	Internee	
52.	"	Fusako (Wife)	"	
53.	"	Hiroshi (M)	Vol. Int.	
54.	"	Michiko (F)	" "	
55.	"	Junko (F)	" "	
56.	TAIRA,	Hideo (Husband)	Internee	
57.	"	Shigeko (Wife)	"	
58.	"	Yaeko (F)	Vol. Int.	
59.	TOKOSHIMA,	Isao (Husband)	Internee	
60.	"	Matsuyo (Wife)	"	
63.	TSURUTOME,	Yutaka (Husband)	Internee	
64.	"	Tsuyuko (Wife)	"	
65.	"	Aiko (F)	Vol. Int.	
66.	"	Masao (M)	" "	21
69.	YOSHIDA,	Riichi (Husband)	Internee	
70.	"	Kimiko (Wife)	"	
71.	"	Toshika (F)	Vol. Int.	
72.	"	Kazuko (F)	" "	
o 73.	YOKOMIZO,	Zenkichi (Husband)	(Released. Departure pending Trans.)	
o 74.	"	Tamiye (Wife)	(" " " ")	

38 renunciants
 25 Vol. Int.
 63 persons

ALIEN FAMILY GROUP

No.	Name		Status	Parole	Release
1.	FUKUDA,	Yoshiaki (Husband)	Internee		
2.	"	Shinko (Wife)	Vol. Int.		
3.	"	Michisuke (Son)	" "		
4.	"	Nobusuke (Son)	" "		
5.	"	Saburo (Son)	" "		
6.	"	Makiko (Dau.)	" "		
7.	"	Hiroshi (Son)	" "		
8.	"	Koichi (Son)	" "		
x 9.	GUSHIKEN,	Denkei (Husband)	Internee		
x 10.	"	Tsune (Wife)	Vol.		
x 11.	"	Keiko (Dau)	Vol. Int.		
x 12.	"	Haruye (Dau)	" "		
x 13.	"	Denssei (Son)	" "		
x 14.	"	Denshichiro (Son)	" "		
15.	KOBAYASHI,	Makio (Husband)	Internee		
16.	"	Onoyo (Wife)	Vol. Int.		
17.	UNO,	Kunemaro (Husband)	Internee		
18.	" -	Edison Tomimaro (Son)	Vol. Int.		

applied for repatriation

R.M/8/46 - 3 alien internee
9 Vol. Int.
12

ALIENS (Singles)

No.	Name		Status	Parole	Release
1.	ADACHI,	Alfred Masami	Internee		
2.	ADACHI,	Gentaro	Internee		
3.	ARAKAWA,	Senzo	Internee		
4.	ARICHI,	Saburo	Internee		
5.	GOTO,	Isao	Internee		
6.	FURUKAWA,	Eiji	Internee		
7.	HASHIMOTO,	Masaharu	Internee		
8.	HIDESHIMA,	Rikimatsu	Internee		
9.	HISAMUNE,	Shizuo	Internee		
10.	HONDA,	Asajiro	Internee		
11.	KANESHIMA,	Seisuke	Internee		
12.	KAWANO,	Junsaku	Internee		
13.	KONO,	Toraichi	Internee		
14.	KOSAKA,	Seimei Seimoku	Internee		
15.	KURIBAYASHI,	Hitoshi	Internee		
16.	MATSUMOTO,	Seiichihiro	Internee		
17.	MITOMA,	Izuke	Internee		
18.	MIYASAKA,	Genshiro	Internee		
19.	MIYATA,	Kazue	Internee		

Reband 10/23 -

No.	Name	Status	Parole	Release
20.	MIYAZAWA, Yasutaro	Internee		
21.	MORISUMI, Uojiro	Internee		
22.	NAGAI, Keitaro Charles	Internee		
23.	NAGAO, George Jinkiohi	Internee		
24.	NAKAMURA, Masataro	Internee		
25.	NAKAMURA, Sadami	Internee		
26.	NISHIMURA, Tomio	Internee		
27.	NUNOTANI, Yoshio	Internee		
28.	OCHI, Dojun	Internee		
29.	OHARA, Tomiso	Internee		
30.	OHGITANI, Yojiro	Internee		
31.	OIKAWA, Hideo	Internee		
32.	SAITO, Shu	Internee		
33.	SASAMUNE, Takeshi	Internee		
34.	SHIGEFUJI, Enryo	Internee		
35.	TAKAHASHI, Keiji	Internee		
36.	TOKUNAGA, Kyoshiro	Internee		
37.	TORIYE, Toahinide	Internee		
38.	YOKOTA, Seiohi	Internee		
39.	YOSHIZUMI, Ichijiro	Internee		

Released -x

October 11, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
Mr. Isamu Myose,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao, Isamu and Committee Members:

All of the pleadings and our motions for summary judgment and judgment on the pleadings have been filed and are now pending before the court here. Judge St. Sure has been confined to his home because of illness since Friday last. We do not know when he will return, but when he does a date will be fixed for the arguments on our motions. Upon the conclusion of those arguments the detention issue and the citizenship issue will both be submitted to him for his decision.

The government's pleadings are evasive but Mr. Cooley has agreed that he will enter into stipulations concerning facts at the time the motions are argued. It may be that the stipulations will supply the defects in his pleadings. He has already filed the amended returns to our petition for the writ of habeas corpus.

I would be grateful were you to advise me of the permanent addresses of the renunciants who receive their releases so that I may be able to communicate with them in the future.

All renunciants and aliens are eligible for parole to Seabrook Farms if they are acceptable to the Seabrook Farms representative. It is advantageous to accept that employment because pending the granting of an outright release by the Attorney General or an outright release by order of court it enables those so employed to be gainfully occupied instead of remaining at Crystal City without earnings.

The Attorney General favors such a parole because it saves the government the expense of maintaining and supporting them in Crystal City.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Collins

WMC:cw

October 11, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

It is advisable for all of the renunciants to accept a parole to Seabrook Farms provided they are not physically incapacitated from performing work. It is advisable for renunciants who have families with them at Crystal City to accept employment at Seabrook Farms if they are not physically incapacitated from performing work. The Attorney General is willing that all of the renunciants may be paroled for such purpose.

If Mr. Leeds or any other member of Seabrook Farms refuses to take any of the single renunciants or any of the family groups I would thank you to inform me so soon as possible. It may be that Seabrook Farms has not sufficient housing facilities to provide for family groups, but it is my opinion that it could make provisions for their housing.

I assume that Mrs. Yoshino Kato has received her release as also Izumi Nakashima and Toyoko Nakashima. If any of the three have not yet received their releases I would thank you to inform me promptly.

I have taken up the matter of single unattached girl renunciants at Crystal City with Mr. Cooley on a number of occasions. The Department is giving special consideration to their cases. These are: Goya, Nobuko; Itaya, Sachiko Grace; Kanegawa, Hisaye; Katsura, Kimi; Kuroye, Sadako; Nishi, Shizuko; Otsuka, Yoshi; Shirai, Mary; Uyeda, Sachiko.

I believe also that the Department of Justice will give special consideration to Henry Mittwer's case inasmuch as he was born in Yokohama and at birth took the American nationality of his father, and consequently, the Department cannot assert that there was any question of dual citizenship involved in his case. I suggest that you inform him of this matter.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

*Renunciants
1946*

Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

October 24, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Belated however, I wish to acknowledge receipt of two of your letters dated October 11. The contents therein were found highly interesting and were read with appreciation.

An official announcement of October 13, at this camp, allowed renunciants and aliens to accept the offer of employment at Seabrook Farms on "conditional parole." For the order for 145 persons, 35 adults responded and they with their dependents in one coach left Crystal City on October 18, at 5 P. M. as per herewith attached list "S".

On October 18, the total of 26 persons of Peruvian Japanese were allowed to return to Lima, Peru by plane from San Antonio on the government expense.

There are 97 persons of Peruvian Japanese still remaining at this camp, as per list "p".

single In addition to the remaining Peruvian Japanese, there are 67 renunciants; 17 renunciant family heads, 16 renunciant wives one voluntary internee wife, 18 minor children in renunciant family group; 2 alien family heads, 8 dependencies and 15 single aliens at this camp. Exclusive of above, there are also a number of persons who are detained here, pending transportation. Their list follows;

<u>Family Head</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Family Member</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reason of Stay</u>
GUSHIKEN, Denkei	M	Alien	5	6	Repatriates
MASUOKA, Eki	M	Renun.	2	3	Released to Hawaii.
YOKOMIZO, Zenkichi	M	Renun.	1	2	Released to Hawaii.

Tokunaga, Kyoshiro, male alien who was applying for repatriation was released from internment, and left this camp for Denver,

Colorado.

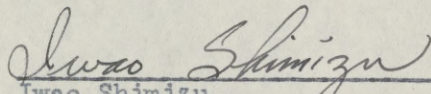
Following persons were released from internment recently:

<u>Date of Release</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Status</u>
October 10	KATO, Yoshino (Mrs.)	22	F	Renun
" "	NAKASHIMA, Toyoko	24	F	Renun
" "	NAKASHIMA, Izumi	21	F	Renun
" "	TAKEMOTO, Tsugio	25	M	Renun
" "	OKUMURA, Akira	22	M	Renun
" "	UYEMOTO, Tetsuji	41	M	Renun
" "	UMEKUBO, Fumiye	21	F	Renun
" "	ITAYA, Grace	25	F	Renun
" "	FURUSAWA, Masao	29	M	Renun
October 18	TOKUNAGA, Kyoshiro	40	M	Alien <i>repatriate</i>
October 22	TAKIGAWA, Yoshio	24	M	Renun
October 23	ADACHI, Akira Ralph	20	M	Renun
" "	HONDA, Asajiro		M	Alien
" "	KUNIMASA, Yasuo		M	Renun

Compilation of a list of releasee's permanent address will go forward by next week.

Hoping this report will help facilitate to keep your records in order.

Sincerely yours,


Iwao Shimizu
Japanese Spokesman

*For
New Shimizu*

List "5"

SEABROOK GROUP

18/18/46

	LAST LAST	FIRST	SEX	STATUS	AGE
1.	ARACHI	Saburo	M	Alien	52
2.	ARAKAWA	Zenzo	M	Alien	58
3.	CHUMAN	Hayao	M	Renun	33
4.	"	Toshiko	Wife	Renun	28
	"	Junko	Dau	Vol	2
5.	FURUKAWA	Eiji	M	Alien	63
6.	GOTO	Isao	M	Alien	46
7.	HASHIMOTO	Masaharu	M	Alien	47
8.	HIDESHIMA	Rikimatsu	M	Alien	47
9.	HORIKAWA	Takumi	M	Renun	23
10.	IKEDA	Chiharu	M	Renun	24
11.	IMAMURA	Tsutomu	M.	Renun	25
12.	KANESHIMA	Seisuke	M	Alien	50
13.	KOBAYASHI	Makio	M	Alien	43
	"	Onoyo	Wife	Vol	43
14.	KONO	Toraichi	M	Alien	60
15.	MORISUMI	Uojiro	M	Alien	54
16.	MATSUMOTO	Seiichiro	M	Alien	43
17.	MIYASAKA	Ginshiro	M	Alien	48
18.	MIYATA	Kazue	M	Alien	58
19.	MIYAKAWA	Yasutaro	M	Alien	57
20.	MITOMA	Isuke	M	Alien	59
21.	MITTWER	Henry	M	Renun	28
	"	Sachiko	Wife	Vol	25
	"	Erio	Son	Vol	3
	"	Gretchen	Dau	Vol	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.	NAKAMURA	Masataro	M	Alien	57
23.	NAGAI	Sekitaro	M	Alien	46

SEABROOK GROUP

	LAST	First	SEX	STATUS	AGE
24.	OCHI	Dojun	M	Alien	53
25.	OHARA	Tomizo	M	Alien	39
26.	OIKAWA	Hideo	M	Alien	48
27.	SASAME	TAKASHI	M	Alien	59
28.	TAIRA	Kotaro	M	Renun	27
29.	TAKUSHI	Seikichi	M	Renun	25
30.	TANAKA	Genichi	M	Renun	28
31.	TANAKA	Genshi	M	Renun	22
32.	TORIYE	Thoshihide	M	Alien	42
33.	TSURUTOME	Yutaka	M	Renun	37
	"	Tsuyuko	Wife	Renun	38
	"	Aiko	Dau	Vol	8
	"	Masao	Son	Vol	6
34.	YOKOTA	Seiichi	M	Alien	45
35.	WAKABAYASHI	Kiyoshi	M	Renun	28

Renunciants:

Male	11
Female	2
Volun.	6

Aliens:

Male	23
Volun.	1

*For
Mr. Collins*

LIST "P"

LIST OF THE PERUVIAN JAPANESE WHO REMAIN AT CRYSTAL CITY INTERNMENT CAMP

as on October 25, 1946

1.	GUSHI, Koshin & family.....	6
2.	HAMAMURA, Hikoichi.....	1
3.	HAYASHI, Hector Haruo.....	1
4.	KATO, Chuhei & family.....	10
5.	KUDO, Suketsune & family.....	5
6.	MAOKI, Usaburo & family.....	6
7.	MIYAHARA, Kozo & family.....	8
8.	NAGANUMA, Iwaichi & family.....	9
9.	NAKAMATSU, Yako & family.....	8
10.	OHASHI, Taro & family.....	6
11.	TSUTSUI, Teruo.....	1
12.	WATANABE, Haruichi.....	7
13.	YOSHIDA, Tatsuki.....	1

69

14.	OYAKAWA, Yoshiharu & family.....	6
15.	OYAKAWA, Yoshitatsu & family.....	3
16.	SHIMABUKURO, Takichi & family.....	9
17.	YAMASATO, Toshio & family.....	6
18.	YOSHIOKA, Tokichi & family.....	5

TOTAL

98

newly born baby made 6.

Japanese Spokesman's Office
Alien Internment Camp
Crystal City, Texas

November 5, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Attorney at Law
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.,
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 29, relative to Indigent Peruvian Japanese. Its copies were sent to Mantaro Kage in Peru and the parties of similar circumstances.

I also received a copy of your letter dated Oct. 30 to Mr. Minoru Matsumoto at Seabrook Farms.

Whether or not you are aware of the fact that those "Relaxed Internees" who were employed by Seabrook Farms accepted the job offer with the understanding and agreement that the sum of \$50.00 is to be deducted by Seabrook management from each individual worker's earning in an equal installment of \$12.50 per week until \$50.00 has been reached. This sum is to be paid to the worker when he receives an outright release, but in case he is to be removed to Crystal City Internment Camp for certain reason, this withheld sum is to be used for his transportation, since the government demand responsibility of return of such person to the camp at his own expense. As regard to the rate of withholding tax, I appreciated your report on your findings. _

Your telephone information on Oct. 25, in the matter of aliens case was taken with great interest by Japanese aliens as much as by Germans. They are eager to learn all the new development on aliens cases.

I hereby report following additional releasees' permanent addresses:

✓ HAMAGUCHI, Yoshiaki Renunciant
585 Bellefontaine, Pasadena, California.

✓ UNO, Edison (Vol. Int. Monor), Son of George Kumemaro
Uno.
592 Rodger Young Village, Los Angeles 27, California.

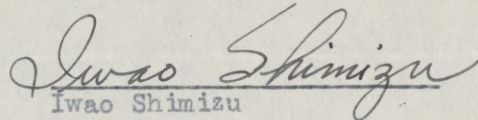
Also on Oct. 30, following persons were released:

✓ IKEJIRI, Shigeru	(Husband)	Renunciant
✓ " Namiye Helen	(Wife)	Renunciant
✓ " SHigemi	(Daughter)	VOL. INT.

✓ NAKAO,	Kenneth	Renunciant
✓ YASUTOMO,	Namio	Renunciant
✓ Hirata,	Akira	Renunciant

We are anxiously awaiting for your report on the result of the Final Argument on November 13th.

Truly yours,


Iwao Shimizu

Isamu Myose,
Minoru Matsumoto
Copy sent to: Tomiji Shono,
Tanemi Obatake,
Harry Takeuchi.

November 8, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

The cases came up this morning for a preliminary discussion in court before Judge St. Sure who had just returned to the bench after an absence.

The Judge informed Mr. McMillan and myself that he did not desire to hear any oral arguments in the cases in connection with our motions for judgment on the pleadings and for summary judgment and that he desired the motions submitted to him on briefs. He has ordered the matter submitted as at November 18th. The Government is being allowed ten days to file a brief and I being allowed ten days thereafter within which to file our brief. My briefs are already prepared, consequently, mine shall be filed a day following the filing of the government's brief.

It is my belief that there are sufficient facts admitted by the Government's pleadings in addition to those particular facts of which the court takes judicial cognizance to enable both the detention and citizenship issues to be determined by the court without individual hearings being required.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ow

COPY SENT: Iwao Shimizu,
Isamu Myose
Minoru Matsumoto,
Tomiji Shono,
Tanemi Obatake

November 21, 1946.

Mr.

Dear

Pursuant to order of the court, the cases were submitted to Judge St. Sure for decision on motions for judgment on the pleadings and for summary judgment on Monday, November 18th on briefs.

The Government has filed a forty-six page affidavit prepared by Mr. Burling accompanied by affidavits from the renunciation hearing officers, Mr. Rostein, Mr. Shevlin, Miss Ollie Collins, Miss Lillian Scott. Those affidavits are traversed by our complaints and affidavits to be filed by us from other parties so soon as the Government's memorandum of its points and authorities on brief is filed by Mr. Cooley who informed me that he would file that brief this week. So soon as he files his brief my brief^s accompanied by our affidavits will be filed. Thereafter we shall have to await the decision of the court on the merits of our motions.

I do not know how soon or how long it will take for the judge to decide the detention and citizenship issues but it seems to me that we can expect that decision to be made certainly within 30 days.

There is no immediate danger of the aliens being deported. I am certain that I shall be informed in advance of any removals that may be scheduled for aliens and that ample time will be available to protect their rights by resort to habeas corpus proceedings on their behalf. It is my opinion that none of the aliens will be deported until the German case now pending before the Supreme Court has been decided. That case may take a month or two yet before the Supreme Court determines whether it will review the decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Very truly yours,

WHC:cw

COPY SENT TO: Iwao Shimizu
Minoru Matsumoto,
Yasutaro Miyazawa,
Toshihide Toriye

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November 27, 1946.

Mr.

Dear

Mr. Cooley informed me today in a telephone conversation that in the German case, "Citizens Protective League vs. Clark," that the Government had filed on November 14th its memorandum in the Supreme Court of the United States in opposition to the application of the appellants (the Germans) for a writ of certiorari.

It is very likely that we shall learn within a period of two to three weeks whether the Supreme Court will or will not review the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

If the Supreme Court grants certiorari that means it will review that decision and that none of the Germans will be in danger of being deported until the Supreme Court several months later renders an opinion in the matter.

Until the Supreme Court acts in that case no German or Japanese national will be subject to removal from this country. If the Supreme Court refuses to review that decision the Department of Justice will not remove any national of Japan immediately thereafter and before I shall have an opportunity to file an application on their behalf in habeas corpus proceedings to obtain their release from detention. Therefore, none of the aliens need be in any fear of being deported.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Collins

WMC:cw

Alien Internment Camp
P.O.Box 788
Crystal City, Texas

December 6, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins
Mills Tower
220 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters of November 21st and 27th, and for which I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

We have been in a hope of celebration of Christmas in San Francisco after years of abnormal life, but it seems utterly hopeless to be out there this year, according to the December issue of A.C.L.U. News. I certainly hope that a favorable decision of the court will free us early in the spring.

I understood from local radio news that a commercial treaty is in offing between the United States and Germany very soon. Such being the case I wonder what would happen to the case now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court? I would appreciate information and opinion concerning possible effect upon Japanese aliens and renunciants, as the result of resumption of U.S. German treaty.

For some reasons releases are stop coming for last few weeks, and boys are commencing to show their anxiety again. Do you think it advisable for internees to keep submitting petitions for release at this time (pre-Christmas season)?

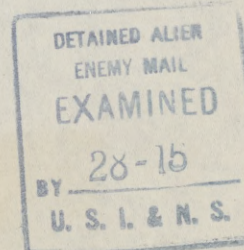
Due to the sudden order to move from the former Japanese section to that of former German internees in this camp, as the result of reduction of our population, I have been very busy in my office work as well as moving of my household to an assigned apartment. You will forgive me for not writing you sooner in reply to your letters.

Having the moving task gradually settled, I expect to write you more oftener. In the meantime, hoping that you will keep sending me all available information concerning our cases.

Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu

Iwao Shimizu
Japanese Spokesman
Crystal City Internment Camp



T-28-A
P.O. Box 788
Crystal City, Texas
December 11, 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins, Attorney,
Mills Building,
220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you sincerely for your telephone information of yesterday. The meaning of your message was conveyed to the residents here immediately and they ask me to extend their appreciation for your prompt and considerate service. They join me in wishing a favorable decision on the case.

Refusal to review German case at the U. S. Supreme Court somewhat discouraged German internees. They are viewing their cases with pessimism, even another brief on different grounds is presented.

Alien Japanese of this camp are relying entirely upon your information and future actions when ready. Please be advised that there are only 15 persons of Alien Japanese here. While I represent the Japanese group in this camp, I shall be pleased to convey all messages to any one of them, should you desire me to do so.

Enclosed carbon copy of Mr. John L. Burlings's letter was once posted in all the mess halls at Tule Lake Center. Perhaps you are already aware of this fact, but I thought it best to forward a copy to you. It is interesting to note the fact that this letter of Mr. Burling was responsible for a great number of young Japanese-Americans at Tule Lake Center to hasten to renounce their U. S. citizenship.

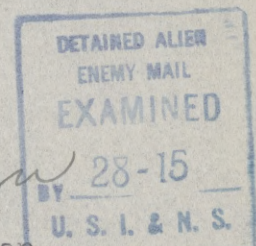
Our moving of living quarters from former Japanese section to the former German section is completed a few days ago. I can now put more time and attention to the matters of importance.

All of us are trying to keep our morale up these days as Yuletide and New Year spirit over the radio and newspapers are helping us boost festive atmosphere.

With my personal best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu,
Japanese Spokesman.



Copy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

Permanents

January 18, 1945

Masao Sakamoto
Chairman, Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan
Tsutomu Higashi
Chairman, Hokoku Seinen Dan
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Sirs:

Your letter of January 1, 1945, and your telegram of January 6, 1945 to the Attorney General pertaining to the apprehension as alien enemies of seventy members of your organizations on December 27, 1944 has been referred to me for reply. Although I have been in some doubt as to whether the letter merits any reply at all inasmuch as I have questioned both of you and have found that neither of you is able to write English and therefore neither could have written the letter himself and since neither of you is able or willing to tell me who did write it, I have nevertheless determined to make this reply to your communications so that your two organizations may have a clear and unequivocal statement as to the attitude and policies of the Department of Justice toward the organizations and their activities.

I may say at the onset that the tone of your communications as well as the tone of the statements made to me by the leadership of the two organizations suggests that those leaders, possibly because they have for nearly three years resided in camps safely away from the pressures of war, have lost all sense of reality. The young men of the Hokoku Seinen Dan leadership glibly assert their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and their desire to fight in the Japanese Army. They have the effrontery to engage on American soil in semimilitary drilling and in Japanese patriotic exercises ~~of the American Government wearing their hair~~ to the sound of bugles. They have impudence to appear before officials of the American Government wearing their hair cut short in the manner of Japanese soldiers and having painted on their shirts a Japanese patriotic emblem with the background of the Rising Sun. The older men of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan do not make such spectacles of themselves but fool free not only to tell the American Government of their loyalty to Japan but even to encourage the activities of the young men.

All this would be bad enough but what is worse is that the leaders of these organizations appear to feel that because of these activities they are entitled to respect and approval not only from persons who are loyal to Japan but from the American Government itself. The tone of the communications which the leaders of the two organizations have had with me indicates that those leaders believe that the organizations are respectable and reasonable ones entitled to the friendly consideration of this Government. In thinking that , those leaders have, as I say, lost all sense of reality.

As those of us who have not for years been sheltered behind the protective fences of this Camp appreciate and as the heroic Nisei of the 100th Battalion know all too well, America is engaged in a terrible war and is paying for the victory, which is sure, a frightful cost in blood and lives. The Japanese Army and Nave, to which the leaders of these organizations profess loyalty, commenced this war against us without warning and the victories over the Japanese Army and Navy which we have already won and will continue to win are taking the lives of thousands of young men of every ancestry, including your own.

Under these circumstances only children or half-crazy people could suppose that the American Government can look with friendship or approval upon organizations openly engaged in activities designed to show loyalty to the enemy. In my opinion the reason the leadership of these organizations so foolishly fails to understand the attitude which the American Government must take toward the organizations is that the leaders have throughout most of the war refused to fight in the American Army, been unable to fight in the Japanese Army and have sat in safety and even relative comfort in a Government Camp. Tule Lake may not be a delightful place to live but there is little doubt that the foxholes are worse. Sheltered as they are, the leaders do not know the meaning ~~of~~ of war.

Members of the organizations, particularly the Hokoku Seinen Dan, tell me that they are anxious to fight for Japan and that they should receive at least the respect due to enemy patriots. I doubt very much whether they are entitled even to that consideration. In the first place, the members of the Hokoku Seinen Dan are almost all American citizens. They were born in the United States. Even by the Japanese code, loyalty is a matter of birth; and this country have betrayed it and have demonstrated their loyalty to the enemy. They are not patriots, but traitors. They are, thank God, but a small minority of the young people of Japanese ancestry born in this country, but they are a disgrace and a shame to their brother Japanese-Americans who have proved with their blood that they understand what it means to be loyal to the country of one's birth.

Not only are the leaders of the Hokoku Seinen Dan traitors to the country of their birth but it is very doubtful whether they are truly loyal to Japan. A very large number of the leaders are Kibei who left Japan after 1937. In that year Japan commenced the China Incident which, although it was not a declared war, was nevertheless a bloody and costly one. Ever since 1937 soldiers of the Japanese Army have been fighting in China. Ever since that time there has been compulsory military service in Japan. Of course, few people left Japan who were actually drafted but many of the young men who were 17, 18 or 19 in those years left one jump ahead of the draft. If you do not believe this, look around among your Kibei friends. Ask yourselves why these boys who now say they are so anxious to fight and die for the Emperor didn't stay and do so when they had the chance. Ask yourselves why it is only now, when they are snug and safe in an American camp for the duration of the War, that they decide that they want to fight for Japan. Is it not that they know they will go back to Japan after the war and know that the veterans of the Japanese Army will ask them why they left during the Chinese war and where they were when the fighting was going on? Is it not their hope that by this foolish head-shaving and bugle-blowing they will persuade people ~~in~~ of their Japanese patriotism even though when they were last in Japan they fled the draft?

Some of the young men admit they left Japan during the fighting in China, but say they are now going back on an exchange ship and fight. There is reason to doubt their sincerity. In the first place, while they were making these assertions it looked to everyone as if there would be no more exchanges during the war, although throughout the entire war the United States government has been anxious to exchange Japanese nationals desiring to return to Japan for American citizens in the Orient. Japan had agreed to only two exchanges and had not agreed to any since October, 1943. Thus it seemed perfectly safe for the boys who did not fight when they had the chance to say that now they wanted to go back on an exchange ship and fight. In the second place, it is not at all clear yet what the conditions of the exchange will be one. Ordinarily men of military age are not exchanged or if they are, an agreement is made between the belligerents forbidding them to fight. This may be ~~is~~ included in the terms of the contemplated exchange. The boasters still may be safe.

Many of the leaders of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan have expressed the view that the activities of these organizations are permissible since residents at this center were told, when it was established as a segregation Center, that this Camp was to be for persons who look toward a future in Japan. This is wholly wrong. It is true that this Camp was set aside as a segregation center and that by and large persons who were denied leave clearance were transferred here. It is also true that many persons who were segregated here had already declined to express their loyalty to the United States. Many people, however, came here to be with their families or for other reasons unrelated to loyalty to Japan. Thus, it is incorrect to say that this is a camp exclusively for Japanese patriots and that pro-Japanese activity is therefore permissible. No Government can force inner loyalty. These Issei who feel loyal to Japan may live quietly in the Camp and continue to feel that loyalty. These Nisei who feel loyal to Japan may, under the new statute, apply for renunciation of their citizenship; and, if it is approved, they, like their elders, may live in a Camp quietly and continue to feel that loyalty. No one, however, has the right to engage in pro-Japanese demonstrations and parades or to publish pro-Japanese newspapers or to wear a semi-military uniform bearing the emblem of the Rising Sun on it. What is even more important, no one loyal to Japan has the right here to seek to convert others to that loyalty. I am well aware that your two organizations have put pressure on residents of this Center to assert loyalty to Japan and that in a number of cases physical violence was employed. There is no more right to engage in Japanese patriotic ceremonies or to publish a pro-Japanese paper in this Center, where some loyal Americans still live, than there is anywhere else in the United States. It is as treasonable to coerce others into asserting loyalty to Japan here as it would be outside. All these activities will stop.

Coming to the specific questions which you asked the Att. General in your letter of January 1, 1945, you are informed that the seventy men apprehended by the Department of Justice on December 27, 1944 were apprehended as alien enemies pursuant to Section 21 Title 50 United States Code, which authorizes the apprehension of alien enemies who are deemed dangerous to the internal security of the United States. All of these men were alien enemies either because they were Issei to begin with or because they were dual citizens who had renounced their American citizenship, thus leaving only Japanese Citizenship. Their internment as alien enemies was deemed in the national interest by the Attorney General because of the subversive activities of the organizations of which they were leaders.

Your next state that these men were originally segregated in Tule Lake with their families because of their professed loyalty to Japan and ask why they are now interned and separated from their families. They have not been interned because of their feeling of loyalty to Japan but because they were leaders in subversive organizations which encouraged the pro-Japanese activities to which I have referred. They were apprehended because it was felt to be necessary to remove them to a Department of Justice Internment Camp where their conduct could be more carefully controlled. As some later date it may or may not be possible to arrange for their internment in a camp where their families may join them. At the present time there are not sufficient family camp facilities to permit this. The Geneva Convention does not guarantee an enemy, whether a prisoner of war or a civilian internee, the right to have his family with him. Internment in family camps is an additional humanitarian procedure provided by this government which can be provided only as there is space available.

Your third question asks why the men who were apprehended on December 27 were not given time to bid farewell to their families or to pack their belongings. Since the men were apprehended in the middle of the night when they presumably were in their apartments with their families, I should suppose they did in fact have an opportunity to say goodbye. I also understand that they were able to take with them their necessary belongings.

Your last state that one of the seventy men was arrested when his mother was ill and you assert that his removal was, therefore, inhuman. It is, of course, unfortunate that his man's mother was ill at the time but there is nothing inhuman about the son's apprehension. Persons who engage in subversive activities may expect to be apprehended and if this apprehension comes at an unfortunate time, that is his own responsibility. In view of the fact that seventy men had to be moved by special train, it was necessary to conduct the operation with speed and efficiency and, although I am unaware of the details of the movement, I assure that there was a practical reason which made it impossible for the apprehended men to visit his mother. The Department of Justice desires to be humane but when dealing with avowed enemies of this country, the interests of the United States will, within the safeguards of the Geneva Convention, come first.

In your letter of January 1, 1945 you refer to the apprehension of the seventy men as an "intolerable incident". There is nothing whatever "intolerable" about that incident. What is intolerable is that the activities of your two organizations continue. Since these activities are intolerable, they will not be tolerated but, on the contrary, will cease.

For the Attorney General

(Signed) John L. Burling

COPY

WAYNE M. COLLINS,
1721 Mills Tower,
San Francisco 4, Calif.

COPY

Sent to: Minoru Matsumoto,
Isamu Myose,
Tomiji Shono,
Tanemi Obatake,
Toshihide Toriye
December 11, 1946.
Yasutaro Miyazawa

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

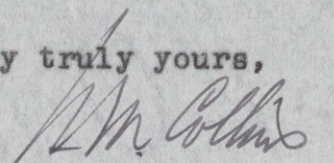
Dear Iwao and Committee Members:

On December 9th, 1946, the United States Supreme Court denied the application of the German appellants in the Citizens Protective League v. Tom Clark. Mr. Laughlin who represents the Germans has ten days from December 9th within which to file an application for a re-hearing in the Supreme Court. Thereafter the government has an opportunity to file a motion in opposition to the Germans' petition for re-hearing. The chances are remote that the Supreme Court will agree to review its denial of their application for certiorari.

If the Supreme Court does deny the Germans application for certiorari the Government shortly thereafter will make arrangements to deport those of the Germans whom it wishes to deport. The Attorney General may decide to permit some of the Germans to remain here but it is likely that he may deport all of them.

If the Germans' application for a review of its petition for certiorari is again denied by the Supreme Court the Government will assume that the Alien Enemy Act is still in full force and effect and thereafter may decide to remove Japanese nationals whom it is holding under the Alien Enemy Act. However, Mr. Cooley informs me that he will notify me in advance of any intended removal of Japanese aliens so that I shall have the opportunity to file habeas corpus proceedings on their behalf to prevent their deportation. Consequently, there is no reason for any of the Japanese aliens now held under the Alien Enemy Act to be alarmed about any immediate removal to Japan.

Very truly yours,



WMC:cw

Sent to: Minoru Matsumoto,

C
O
P
Y
Isamu Myose,
Tomiji Shono,
Tanemi Obatake,
Harry Takeuchi
WAYNE M. COLLINS,
1721 Mills Tower,
San Francisco 4, Calif.

C
O
P
Y

December 11, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
Mr. Minoru Matsumoto,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao, Minoru and Committee Members:

Under separate cover I am forwarding to the committee at Crystal City and to the committee at Seabrook Farms, copies of the Government's affidavits, copies of the respondents' points and authorities in opposition to our motions for summary judgment and for judgment on the pleadings which include the Government's affidavits filed by Mr. John Burling, Mr. Charles Rothstein and Miss Collins and Miss Scott. I believe that you will find Mr. Burling's affidavit to be of interest for the number of favorable admissions it makes.

Under separate cover are also being forwarded to each committee a copy of our brief in support of our motions for judgment on the pleadings and for summary judgment, both in habeas corpus proceedings and in the suits in equity. In addition thereto I am forwarding you copies of the affidavits we have filed in support of our motions. Those affidavits are from:

1. Mr. Tetsujiro Nakamura, a citizen who acted as the Legal Aid Counsel for the government at the Tule Lake Center,

2. Mr. Masami Sasaki, an alien residing in this country who was confined to the Center,

3. Mr. Ernest Besig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, who has given support to our cases,

4. Rev. Thomas W. Grubbs, a minister of the Presbyterian faith who conducted a church in the inner area of the Center, and

5. Miss Ann Ray who was an observer at the mitigation hearings held in the Center.

In addition thereto the original petition for a writ of habeas corpus and pleadings therein, as also in the equity suits which were verified, that is to say, sworn to by certain petitioners and plaintiffs, are also used by us on behalf of each petitioner and plaintiff, under oath stating that

each person in the suits renounced because of the joint governmental duress and internal duress that existed in the Tule Lake Center.

Our briefs in the habeas corpus cases are devoted to amplifying the constitutional questions involved. Our brief in the equity cases are devoted both to the constitutional questions but primarily are devoted to proof of the governmental duress and internal duress that caused the renunciations.

It is my suggestion that when you receive the briefs and affidavits that the committees meet and read those briefs and affidavits to all of the persons who are interested in the cases. I believe that the briefs will explain many of the questions and legal theories that are involved in the matters.

The detention and citizenship issues now must be determined by Judge St. Sure. All of the briefs have been filed on both sides and nothing further remains to be done at the present time except to await the decision of the court.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

COPY SENT:
Isamu Myose,
Minoru Matsumoto,
Tomiji Shono,
Tanemi Obatake,
Osamu Kobayashi,
Harry T. Takeuchi,
Yasutaro Miyazawa.

December 20, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.

Dear Iwao:

On December 12th, President Truman relinquished a number of his war powers. He stated that if it had not been for the coal strikes and other recent strikes he would have issued a declaration formally ending the United States participation in World War II and thereby *have* stripped himself of executive wartime emergency powers.

There is a remote possibility that President Truman may issue such a declaration in the early part of 1947. There is also a possibility that Congress may formally declare the war to be ended and such a declaration on its part would terminate the Alien Enemy Act and all persons then held under its authority automatically would be entitled to release from detention. It is possible, however, that neither the President nor Congress may make such a declaration in the immediate future.

Inasmuch as the Germans who were in the "Citizens Protective League vs. Clark" have lost their case before the Supreme Court, the Germans in that case may be deported within a reasonable period of time. It is likely that the case will not affect the Germans whose cases are pending in the suit filed by attorney Dix, which suit, I believe, is still pending in the Circuit Court in New York. It is my impression that there is a jurisdictional defect in the New York suit which may require that ~~the~~ case to be sent back to the District Court and if that is the case the Germans therein will not be subject to deportation until the case finally is determined.

Despite the fact that the Germans lost the "Citizens Protective League vs. Clark" case, there has been no final determination as to whether the Alien Enemy Act is still in full force and effect. A denial of a writ of certiorari by the U.S. Supreme Court is not a passage on the merits on the contentions raised in that case. It is simply a refusal of the Supreme Court to review. Consequently, the persons who appealed that case could bring proceedings in habeas corpus alleging: (1) that they are bona-fide residents of the United States, (2) that they are denizens, resident inhabitants, or resident stateless persons of the United States, (3) that they are detained

under a claim of color of authority of the Alien Enemy Act but that said Act has no application to persons in their status and, in addition thereto, the Alien Enemy Act has expired, (4) that if they be deemed resident aliens they have basic rights under the Constitution and particularly under the 5th Amendment, both in wartime and peacetime, and that those rights cannot be suspended or destroyed particularly after the cessation of hostilities or after so long a period of time has elapsed since the actual end of the war.

So soon as the Department of Justice determines definitely when it intends, if at all, to deport alien Japanese held under the Alien Enemy Act, appropriate proceedings in habeas corpus will be filed on their behalf, whether they be detained at Crystal City or at Seabrook Farms.

As you were heretofore informed, the renunciation cases have been submitted to Judge St. Sure on extensive briefs and affidavits. Copies of our briefs and affidavits were forwarded both to Crystal City and to Seabrook Farms, the former to Mr. Shimizu and the latter to Mr. Matsumoto. I had hoped that we might have had a ruling ordering you released from detention before Christmas but we will have to wait for the court's decision. Mr. Cooley informed me by telephone this morning that the government desires two weeks additional time to answer our briefs and affidavits and this will hold up any decision of the court until after he files what documents he intends to file.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

cc: Committee members.

December 20, 1946.

Mr. Iwao Shimizu,
D-3-B,
Crystal City, Texas.

Mr. Minoru Matsumoto,
c/o Seabrook Farms,
Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Dear Iwao and Minoru:

On page 16, line 13 of your copy of Ernest Besig's affidavit in the habeas corpus proceedings a typographical error appears. The word "voluntarily" on line 13, page 16 of his affidavit should be corrected to read "involuntarily".

That error occurs only in your copy of his affidavit filed in proceedings nos. 25296-7. It does not occur in the same copies of affidavits filed in proceedings nos. 25294-5.

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw

Iwao Shimizu,
T-28-ABC,
Alien Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas.
Dec. 23. 1946

Mr. Wayne M. Collins,
Attorney At Law,
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street,
San Francisco 4, California.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters of December 11th and 14th, and for which I wish to express my sincere appreciation. The meaning of your message was conveyed to the residents here immediately.

In accordance with your suggestion, we read the briefs and affidavits word for word. Everybody admires your tremendous efforts which you have shown in this great task. Those briefs and affidavits ~~was~~ covered everything. We understand very clearly where we stand, and explained many of the questions. When we look back upon the past, a thousand emotions crowd on our mind. They join me in wishing a favorable decision on the case.

Our children received many Christmas presents from the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of the United States of America. A big Christmas-tree from Mr. J. L. O'Rourke, officer in charge of this camp. So that we can enjoy real nice Christmas.

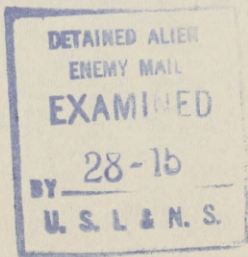
Wishing you very merry Christmas and a happy new year, we remain,


Very truly yours,

Iwao Shimizu
Iwao Shimizu

Spokesman for the Japanese group

*U.S.
Active*





116 W. 103rd St.
New York City 25, N.Y.
July 8th

Dear Teto,

It's been so very warm these
past few days here in New York.
In the evenings the apartments are
so hot! Incidentally, I've almost lost
hope of finding an apartment - it's
one of the impossible. When we go
there it's usually too late. Maybe
we'll purchase an apartment house -
that's a sure way.

Teto, on June 20th the local
board in Santa Ana sent Ichiro

& him a form letter in regard to change of status (whether they have dependants or defense jobs - you know).

Each of them wrote a letter to the board that they are at present alien status. Letter was airmailed June 26.

Then Ichio & his each received a notice of Classification card postmarked July 1st that they are classified as 1 A. I wrote ~~a~~ ~~in~~ ~~in~~ letter which each boy signed to the same effect of the previous letter of June 26.

Have you any news in regard to draft for renuncian? No doubt if they're called, renuncian or non renuncian they'll have to go, ie. Your opinion

on this will be appreciated.

This sultry hot weather makes one appreciate weekends. We seek refuge at the beaches or parks - but they're usually so crowded!

I go to work & try to concentrate on the work, but with hot weather, one becomes fatigued so easily. Life in Dule was nice - I think sometimes.

Just some of the 442nd boys - heard of the 500 boys - 300 were from Hawaii. Nice bunch of boys - & all so tanned too! They must have been tickled to be on American soil again. Any of your friends in this group, etc?

4.

We all send our very best regards
& hope you are in the best of health
& working hard.

Sincerely,
Lily

October 11, 1946.

Mr. Tex Nakamura,
400 N. San Fernando Blvd.,
Burbank, California.

Dear Tex:

296 renunciants and aliens are now at Seabrook Farms, having been paroled from Crystal City. A number of the renunciants have received outright releases. Minoru Matsumoto, Tanemi Obatake, Osamu Kobayashi and Tomiji Shono are now at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey. Iwao Shimizu and Isamu Myose are remaining at Crystal City with members of their families. Raizo Inagaki has been released.

Aliens and renunciants are eligible for parole to Seabrook Farms provided they are accepted by the Seabrook field man. Most of the family units have remained at Crystal City. It is my belief that all renunciants must receive outright releases whether they remain at Crystal City or are employed at Seabrook Farms.

The government is in no position to try 1600 separate cases and as you know, I have refused to try any lesser number unless each and every person receives an outright release.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

WMC:cw